MAP OF CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

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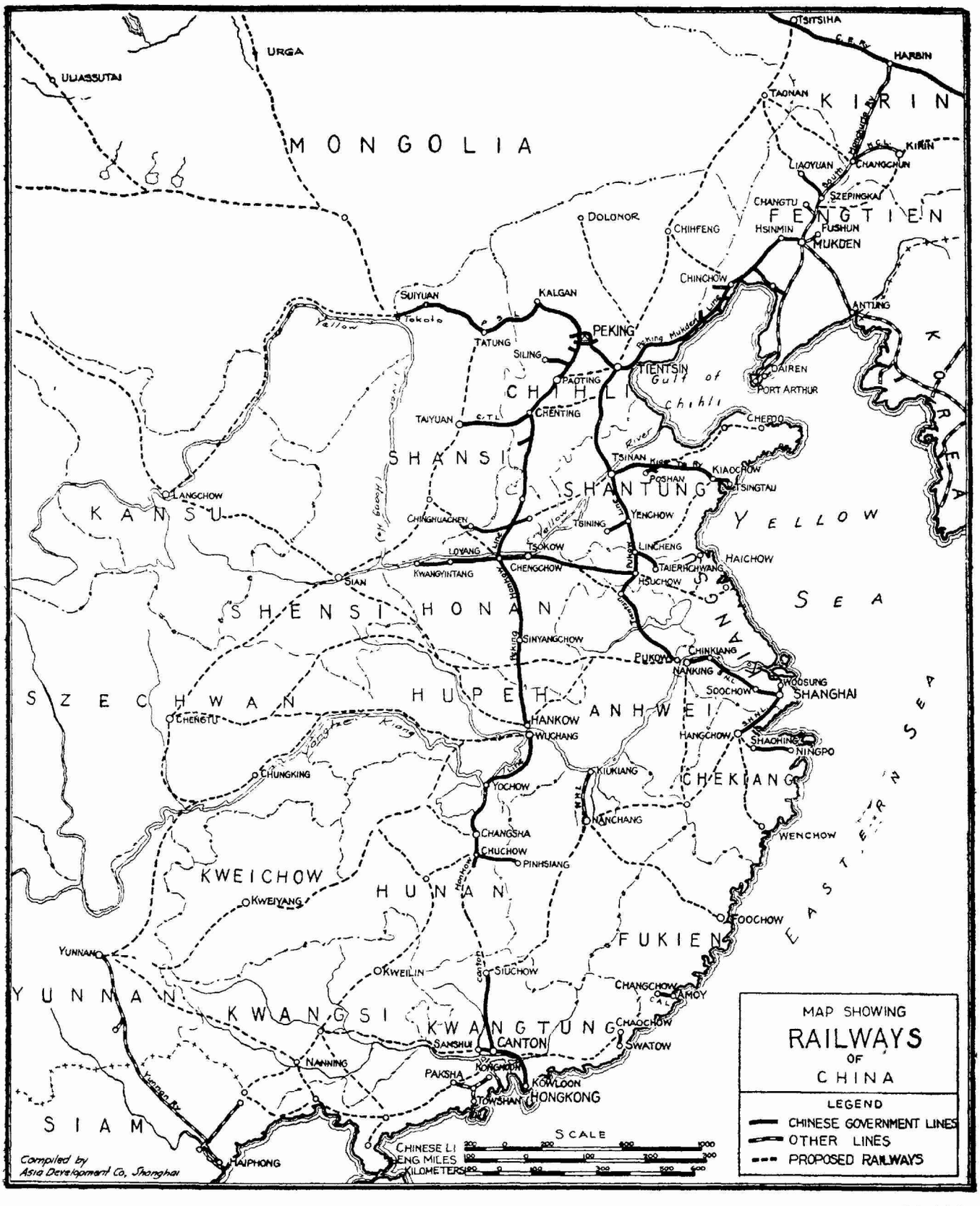

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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Scene in the Vicinity of Pagsanjan River. The Corrugated Tin Roof Is Supplanting the Nipa Palm Among the Filipinos

In the Wake of the Steelmakers

rise markets where American goods were never known before.

American commerce follows the opening wedge of steel, the foundation and structure of the development of world markets.

Harbors little disturbed by the powers of liners are regular ports of call for the hardy builders of these world markets and the ships of the United States Steel Products Company unload rails and accessories and the necessary products with which pioneers are extending the marts of civilization in untrodden lands.

Iceland buys wire products and structural steel; Patagonia— railway material; Syria and the Holy Land — small nails for holding their date boxes together; South Africa—light rails for use in the diamond mines; Java, Sumatra, Borneo and the South Sea Islands have discarded the thick thatch of nipa palm and are roofing their dwellings with sheets of corrugated steel—clean, fireproof and waterproof.

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密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspape for transmission with special marks privileges in Chin

VOLUME XXXI SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1924 NUMBER 4

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Publisher
M. C. POWELL, Managing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
H. F. MACNAIR

C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN (Tientsin)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) SHU-LUN PAN
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Lexington 5300 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE (James Yao) III E. Jackson Boulevard.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
H. H. CONGER CO. { Los Angeles.....Higgins Bldg. / San Francisco ..... Holbrook Bldg.
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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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IS WASHINGTON INCLINED TO DO SOMETHING NOW?

THERE is no questioning the fact that the address of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister, delivered in Shanghai before the members of the Union Club on December 17, on the subject of American policy toward China has caused considerable discussion and some serious thinking in both Chinese and foreign circles. Since his address already has appeared in full in most of the newsapers in the Far East it is only necessary to reproduce a few paragraphs here to indicate the basic ideas which Dr. Schurman has in mind, and which have attracted special attention at this time owing to the fact that he has just returned from Washington where he had ample opportunity for conference with the President and Secretary of State as well as with business and financial leaders who have an interest in China. The following paragraphs from the Minister's address which might well be labeled, "America's Policy and America's Hopes for China" follow:

"The fundamental policy of the American people and government is one of sympathy and friendship, and disinterested helpfulness to the Chinese people. America does not possess and does not desire one foot of Chinese territory, even if it was offered to her, either as a permanent possession or in temporary tenure. It has always been, and it is to-day, the earnest desire of the American people and government to see China the unqualified mistress of her own domains. The territorial integrity of China and the administration of sovereign rights of the Chinese nation are cardinal positions of America's policy with respect to China. In the second place the American people and the American government desire no special concessions or privileges in China. Dr. Sun states in the speech already referred to that "Foreigners can claim fairly the right to trade with the Chinese people, and to preach Christianity." This is America's policy of the open door, and in this connexion America asks for nothing more. Thirdly, I should mention what of course is axiomatic among a highly civilized people like the Chinese, that the rights which are guaranteed to the American government and the American people by solemn treaty with China cannot be violated so long as those treaties remain unmodified. This scarcely needs to be stated among people who have such a high regard for justice as the Chinese and who have always recognized the obligations imposed upon them both by treaties and the fundamentals of international law.

"No country can be a member of the family of nations in which such obligations are not specifically recognized, acted upon and enforced.

"It is, and always has been, the earnest hope of the American people that China should achieve full and complete independence as a sovereign nation, It would be to ignore facts not to recognize that at the present time there are restrictions upon her sovereignty imposed by her treaties with foreign nations. The American people believe that the Chinese people are capable of setting up and maintaining a government which will render these restrictions, which have been devised for the protection of foreign lives and property, gradually unnecessary. It is impossible to exaggerate America's hopes and expecta-

tions with regard to China. My people are impressed with the vast extent of Chinese territory, with the magnitude of the resources of the country, and with the great number of the Chinese population which now embraces one-fourth of the entire population of the globe.

"This great people has also, in the course of a history of thousands of years, achieved a high and noble civilization—a civilization inferior to none in the western world from the days of Ancient Greece until the present moment. In agriculture, in trade, in all ordinary industries, China has also occupied a leading position in human history. The record of her government, which extends over a period of thousands of years, is unmatched in history. Within the last dozen years she has undertaken to change fundamentally that system of government and that she has not been successful in so short a period of time should not surprise us. The American people cherish an unquenchable faith that the Chinese people, who have been successful in all other fields of activity, and have had a workable imperial system of government for so many centuries, will in time develop a successful system of republican government. Just as soon as the Chinese government rests on a stable basis and embraces the entire country, America hopes that it will undertake to exercise also those functions of government which by the terms of the treaties now devolve upon foreigners."

ASSUMING that the Minister is speaking for the Administration now in power in Washington and which will be in power for another four years, the address was significant because it indicates that thought is being given to the China situation and that there is a desire on the part of President Coolidge and Seeretary Hughes and other Administration leaders to do something to help China—providing of course cooperation on the part of the other Powers and China herself can be obtained to this end. Apparently there is a realization in Washington that the China situation has been permitted to drift to the point where something must be done, otherwise complete political chaos may result which might require a decade or a quarter of a century before China would be in a position to again occupy the place in the family of nations which she previously occupied when the Washington Conference convened and to which her great stretch of territory, her vast resources of people and potential wealth entitle her.

IF we may be permitted the liberty of summarizing the American Minister's ideas in one or two sentences, we might say that what he has in mind is this: *There is a pronounced revolutionary sentiment existing in China which is evidenced in the public statements and writings of the leaders of the country and in the public press. We (the Powers) have got to recognize the existence of this sentiment and meet it with concessions, otherwise we are likely to lose all we have in the general chaos which may come.* Or to state the situation in still another way, the Treaty Powers and China have permitted their relations to drift to the point where they have got to get together and save what they can and build anew, or on the other hand they may permit the situation to drift (as it has drifted since the Washington Conference) until the radical and bolshevik elements in the country gain the upper hand, scrap the treaties, break off relations between China and the Treaty Powers and then wait an extended time until China can reconstruct on her own account, unaided by the Powers some new kind of state. Or, in order that there may be no misunderstanding what we have in mind, we might liken China to a company which has gone bankrupt leaving the Powers in the position of a bank which holds most of the obligations. In the business world when a company gets into difficulties and owes a lot of money to a bank, the directors of the bank meet to consider the situation at which time every possible phase of the company's affairs is given consideration. Then after the auditor's report has been studied and all other phases of the company's affairs have been examined, the bank then decides what is to be done. And when the bank's directors make their decision they usually take one of two courses: either liquidate the company, take their losses and wipe it off their books, or take over control of the company, save what they can, and operate it on their own account until the company is in a position to repay its obligations.

ALTHOUGH the position of China and the Treaty Powers owing to international political complications is not so simple as the relations of a bankrupt company to its banking house, the principle is essentially the same and, in our opinion at least, nothing constructive will be attained in any reasonable period of time in the relations of the Treaty Powers and China until that viewpoint is taken. As has already been pointed out in these columns of the *Review*, the present relations of America and the Powers in respect to China are quite similar to the situation which faced America and the Allies in respect to Germany, Austria and Hungary ollowing the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. The Allies could do nothing in respect to the settlement of the German Reparations problem until America could be induced to cooperate and put money into the scheme and America on her behalf would not and could not do anything until Europe got tired of bad politics and got down to business. Now practically the same situation is faced out here. The Treaty Powers, exculsive of America, are seriously involved in the bankruptcy of China, political bankruptcy as well as financial and econmic bankruptcy. America is also involved in the bankruptcy of China but not so seriously for America can still be prosperous without extensive trade in China. The other Treaty Powers—Great Britain, France, Japan, Belgium—and Germany—must have China's trade if they are to recover economically and regain their previous financial stability. Absolutely nothing can be done in straightening out the tangle which exists in the relations of China and the other Treaty Powers without American assistance and American assistance can not be obtained until bad politics is swept aside and everybody faces the hard facts as they exist and is willing to get down to business.

The China Weekly Review wishes its readers A Merry Christmas and A Happy and Prosperous New Year

FROM the standpoint of the United States, as the American Minister pointed out, there is a desire on the part of the leaders of America, outside of government as well as inside, to help China out of the present hole in which the country finds itself. In addition to this desire to help China, there is also a desire to help Britain, and Japan and

France and the other nations who are involved in the predicament of China. On this latter point there may by considerable selfishness on the part of the American government as well as the country's commercial and financial leaders for the reason that Europe cannot pay its debts to the United States, private as well as governmental, unless Europe can regain its trade in this part of the world. You can't blot China off the face of the globe and expect the cotton mills of Manchester, the steel mills of Germany, the silk mills of Lyons or the factories of Tokyo and Osaka to continue to operate and pay dividends. These are the facts in the situation and when we are all ready to face them and bend our energies in this direction something may be done. To summarize it in still other words: China is bankrupt financially and politically and cannot regain her feet without help from the outside. Certain of China's radical leaders are looking in the direction of Moscow, but Moscow has nothing to offer except worse chaos than now exists. If the Soviet leaders had anything better to offer they wouldn't bring it to China. They would apply their panaceas at home and relieve their own starving people and bankrupted institutions of society. Therefore China must look toward America and the Treaty Powers for help. The European powers and Japan cannot solve their problems in respect to China without American assistance and cooperation. And as stated before America is now disposed to help. The American government, and this means President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes, from the standpoint of foreign affairs, are interested in two chief lines of endeavor in the direction of world betterment: Disarmament and Far East Problems, both of which were started at the Washington Conference. The American people generally do not know much about China but they do have certain ideas, as expressed by the American Minister in his address in Shanghai, as to what is right and wrong in the relations between China and the rest of the world. These principles were expressed in the treaties and commitments of the Conference at Washington and when all interests—including China of course—which participated in this meeting and signed the various documents, are ready to take this as a foundation, or starting point, then we have the basis for accomplishing something—both from the standpoint of helping China and from the standpoint of helping ourselves.

A "PASSAGE AT ARMS" IN THE COUNCIL ROOM

WAS that not a neat—and unexpected—passage at arms which occurred in the Council Room of the Municipal Building on December 16, when representatives of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Ratepayers Association met with representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council and of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps for the purpose of presenting tokens of appreciation from the Chinese public bodies to the Volunteers for their work during the recent unpleasantness in and around Shanghai. That the words of passers-through live after them was clearly demonstrated when Mr. Yu Ya-ching, after leading up gently to a climax subtly remarked: "Since the Chinese residents here constitute the majority of the population, and since the foreign nationals in our midst are but guests on Chinese soil, the success of the emergency measures should mean and does mean more to us than to our foreign neighbors." Colonel Gordon in replying had the rebuttal position of which he lost not the opportunity to avail himself. After accepting the handsome cup handed over by Mr. Yu, and leading up as subtly as had the previous speaker, he remarked in turn: "We shall always value it (the cup) as a memento of the kindly sentiment of your Chamber of Commerce toward our little civic army which helped to keep the peace in Shanghai during that time of stress *and you can rest assured that should circumstances arise where the safety of the Settlement and its neighborhood is again threatened that the Volunteer Corps will once more prove a very present help in the time of trouble. What Shanghai has, Shanghai holds.*" (*Our italics*).

IT was all very neatly and quietly done but the flash of steel as well as that of wit was there: the gauntlet was dropped and pick up before it had touched the floor. Keen wit and subtle humor are always delightful, not more so to the sender than to the recipient. And yet under the present circumstances it seems to us that the time, the place, and the occasion were but ill chosen, winged words of friendly feeling would have been more in keeping. With the growth of the scientific spirit and the development of the press there has perhaps grown up almost to keen a passion on the part of many to give expression to feelings whether the feelings are good or bad. Restraint too often goes by the board: somebody once said, a little cynically, perhaps, that speech was given to man in order that he might hide his thoughts. If this be true man nowadays at least is often misusing his powers of speech.

IN the correspondence columns of one of our respected contemporaries there may be found on almost any day, expressions of thought that ought rightly never to be expressed. As a safety valve correspondence columns at times render valuable service; as a means of exchanging constructive thought they are worth while. But when, as in the columns referred to, they are but too often a channel for the expression of nasty little criticisms of racial traits they do actual harm. Especially in a time such as the present does this statement hold. Just now there is, regrettably, a certain amount of edgewise feeling on the part of certain Chiness toward foreigners, and on the part of certain foreigners toward Chinese; this feeling certain other Chinese and foreigners are doing all in their power to foster and stimulate. This can result in no good to either. Everyone knows that, as the old hymn says "Some have friends who give them pain," and if the foreigners and Chinese who are busily pointing out each other's defects will take the trouble to pause a moment to think, they will realize that there are many among their own people who grate on their nerves, but they do not spend time discussirg the "superiority" and "inferitory" of the individuals of their own race—or at least they do not write daily to the newspapers to denounce their friends who affect them painfully. And so we say that such an exchange of wit and humor as that mentioned above, or the airing in daily papers of each little grudge oward our neighbor, be he Yellow or White, whicht too often results from a bad day in business or a badly cooked meal, is not only useless and in bad taste but actually harmful. It may be argued, of course, that when the gauntlet is dropped it must be immediately retrieved, but even this we are inclined to doubt. There are places in which the gauntlet may be dropped which render it foolish and unwise to bother to pick it up—and this we are inclined to feel was the case in the Municipal Council Room on the occasion referred to.

Political Tendencies in U.S.—The New President

BY J. J. UNDERWOOD

The East, North, West, Pacific Coast and central states, with the exception of Wisconsin, and some of the ststes in the twilight zone adjacent to the Mason and Dixon line have decided they want Calvin Coolidge to be president for the next four years. Great Britain's statesmen have approved it and Leon Trotsky has denounced the election as the result of a plot on the part of Wall Street, so that makes it almost unanimous and everybody ought to be happy.

Now that it is over, politicians are pondering on the mystery of how Mr. Coolidge acquired such a large following. He certainly packed an awful political wallop that nobody knew anything about. Even his most ardent admirers never dreamed of such a landslide in his favor. While every other candidate was out in the stump saving the nation, Mr. Coolidge kept on sawing wood, going calmly about his work at the White House and apparently paying no attention to anything but the business immediately before him.

Mr. Coolidge is a calm, quiet man. He is not a hand-shaker and shoulder-patter, nor is he particularly amiable. He has none of the tricks of the professional politician. He has not an engaging personality. He made only two speeches which he read to the radio. He has rather a rasping voice and his oratory is certainly not such as would make Demonthenes turn over in his grave with envy. But he is not without a sardonic sense of humor. He has an almost uncanny manner of going to the very heart of any subject you discuss with him, and there never can be any misunderstanding about what he means. He doesn't need the services of "interpretive" writers. You get it the first time. He has an inborn antipathy to flub-dub, and he doesn't hedge.

For instance, when he sent his first message to Congress, he didn't say, "I am for the bonus, but...", or "I am for the bonus if...". There were no buts, ifs, ands, althoughs, or qualifications or equivocations of any kind. He said, "I am against the bonus," which was that. Every other politician apparently was for it, but there was no room for further discussion as far as Mr. Coolidge was concerned.

Mr. Harding was an entirely different type. Congressmen and Senators would ask him to do something for them which Mr. Harding would not do, but the refusal would go away feeling sorry for him instead of resentful.

If they ask Mr. Coolidge to do something for them, and he accedes to their request, he does it in such a manner that they go away without the slightest feeling of gratitude. If anybody asks Mr. Coolidge for a decision he gets it short, snappy and right to the point. It is either yes or no, generally no. No words are wasted about it, and no explanations or apologies are in order. There is nothing about Mr. Coolidge to make him an herioc figure or a public idol. Nobody thinks him a superman. The general idea is that he is just a plain, ordinary, hard-headed, slightly Puritanical, honest, sensible sort of man who likes to work and does the best he can with the mental equipment with which nature endowed him.

Yet it certainly was a great personal victory for the President and, this still being a free country, everybody has his own explanation of how the result was brought about. My own guess, which is probably as good as any other, is that LaFollette and Wheeler were Mr. Coolidge's best assets during the campaign. I was in Spokane and Seattle when Wheeler made addresses in those cities. In both places the following day and for many days thereafter, there was a tremendous increase in the percentage of registrations. The Radicals took this as a tribute to Wheeler's oratorical ability. He was stirring the workingman to a recognition of his rights: The people were becoming awakened to the iniquities of Wall Street and the misrule of the Republican party! I talked to a garage mechanic about it.

"Don't kid yourself," he advised me. "That's the voice of the people. They're registering to vote against LaFollette. I have never voted in my life, but I hustled down this morning to register, and took six of my relatives with me. If we elect a guy like Wheeler, he'll ruin my business and my father and I both will be out of a job."

I found exactly the same sentiment differently expressed in many other places. This was particularly true among Democratic business men, many of whom were voting for Coolidge because they feared the election would be thrown into the House, with consequent disruption and uncertainty in business.

I was in Dakota when LaFollette made his pronouncement that the raise in the price of farm products did no material good to the farmer.

"He's going to have a tough time making anybody around here believe that," several farmers told me. They explained that they had gone to the banks the previous fall and were refused loans to buy new tractors and other equipment. They borrowed tools from each other, eliminated running to town per automobile on the slightest provocation, worked hard and helped each other with the harvesting. They had good crops, high prices and an early market, and for the first time in many years they were able to give the banks the laugh. They had the money in their jeans and owed nobody.

Mr. Coolidge carried both Dakotas, Montana, Washington and Oregon, all of which had been conceded to LaFollette and he carried every farming state in the Central West, including Iowa, where the redoubtable Senator Brookhart was advocating the election of LaFollette. Brookhart, by the way is certain of an election contest. He polled only 600 votes more than his opponent in a state that gave him a plurality of more than 200,000 two years ago.

In the final count Mr. Coolidge had 384 out of a possible 531 electoral votes. There will be fifty-five Republicans in the new Senate out of ninety-five with one still to be elected to succeed Senator Frank Brandagee, and 245 congressmen out of a total of 435. On these figures the Republicans have a majority of sixteen in the Senate and 55 in the House, but so far as the Senate be concerned this majority is more imaginary than real. LaFollette, Brookhart, Frazier, Ladd and Norris are among the intransigeants who can be counted on to vote against the party on whose ticket they were elected, and there are a considerable number of near-irreconcilables, such as Johnson, Borah, Norbeck, McMasters, Cousins, Capper and Schall, who stand ready to desert the reservation and start an emeute on the slightest provocation. Therefore, it is doubtful if Mr. Coolidge will have a certain majority in the Senate during the next Congress.

Favor Party Form of Government

In the House the situation is different. There are about fourteen so-called Independents, socialists, farmer—laborers and so forth, and a few others with Independent leanings who, under the misguided notion that Mr. Coolidge had no following in the last session, took a slap at the administration at every convenient opportunity. Many of these scraped through with exceedingly narrow margins, and owe their return to the strength of the party leader. These gentlemen will be more circumspect during the next two years. They have learned that Congress is perhaps the most unpopular entity in this country and that President Coolidge is much bigger than his party. The people have shown by their vote that they want to get back to the party form of government, and anybody who doesn't believe in that particular form of government is likely to be invited to out step of political life.

There is a lot of speculation as to whether President Coolidge will call a special session to meet as soon as the present Congress adjourns on March 4 next. Senator Borah and a number of others are all for it, while Mr. Mellon, secretary of the Treasury and the industrial commercial and financial interests are against it. The latter incline to the view that the nation has all the laws it needs and that a special session would only add to the burden of an already heavy load. It is their opinion that the country could get along very well if it repealed about half the laws on the statute books and didn't make any new ones for the next ten years. But labor and the farmers, or rather those who allege they speak for labor and the farmers, are clamoring for an extra session as well as some who think taxes should be further reduced. Secretary Mellon thinks differently on the tax question. His idea is that we had better wait till the end of the next fiscal year and see whether there is a surplus.

Mr. Coolidge has not definitely committed himself, but, on one occasion he indicated that he could see no present emergency sufficient to warrant the calling of a special session. Those who know Mr. Coolidge but believe there will be no extra session. An "indication" from the President is often more definite than an emphatic statement from other officials. That is one of his peculiarities. He is a silent man. When he says anything, there is neither bluster nor blather about it, but some how it is borne into your consciousness that he means what he says; that what he says "goes," and that further discussion is a waste of time.

My guess is that the President will proclaim a closed season on legislation and, unless something extraordinary happens, there won't be any extra session. The country will have to struggle along for a while with such laws as can be passed between December 1 and March 4.

Mr. Coolidge comes from a section of the country where they know the difference between one dollar and two dollars. He dislikes squandering, whether it is his own money or that of the taxpayers. I do not mean by this that the President, personally, is stingy. The contrary is true. There have been more guests and more entertainments at the White House since Mr. Coolidge became President than for many years preceding that time. But he abhors waste and profligacy. He likes to save, and nothing gives him greater pleasure than to find that Secretary Mellon has a few shekels stowed away in the old sock for a rainy day. The President is a firm believer in the budget system, which is a fine thing for the country as a whole, but it certainly cramps the style of those industrious Congressmen whose statemanship is predicated on the amount they can loot from the Treasury for their own districts. Pork barrelling will continue to be one of the lost arts so long as Mr. Coolidge has anything to say about it. So all things considered there is not likely to be any special session.

That being the case there will be no new legislation affecting the business interests of the Far East. The Winslow- Jones Bill, which puts the foreign service of the Commerce Department on a permanent basis probably will be enacted; the admendment of the China Trade Act, which has a preferential place on the calendar, also likly will become law, and there is more than even chance that Congress will appropriate the money necessary to build half-adozen new gunboats for the Yangtze patrol, which number,—in view of the President's ideas on economy—may be reduced to four. But that will be about all.

An effort will be made to amend the immigration act the world court may come up for discussion, some farmer and railroad legislation may be considered, but none of these things will receive serious attention for the present. The balance of this Congress will be devoted to closing up the unfinished business of last session and making appropriations necessary to carry on the processes of government. And there will be none of the hectic "investigations" that distinguished the last session.

Oh, yes, there will be some changes in the cabinet. There always is when a new President is inaugurated, but, if Mr. Coolidge has his way about it, the present Secretaries of State, Treasury, and Commerce—Messrs Hughes, Mellon and Hoover—will continue to function in their present jobs, and the stars seem to be in that juxtaposition which portend that the administration will be one of quiet accomplishment, rather than the goverrment by gab and demagoguery which we have had for the past two or three years.

Washington, D.C. December, 1, 1924.

Europe Wants 61,250,000 Ozs. of Silver

Price trend in silver during the past two weeks has been fairly steady although total volume is relatively small. China has been both seller and buyer; India has been taking on a small amount with London also as a buyer of appreciably large amounts.

For the next two weeks sustaining influences should be London or European demand. Germany and Russia are in the markets for about 50,000,000 ounces. Austria for about 7,250,000, Latvia for about 2,500,000 and Danzig for about 1,500,000. Buying by these countries however is apparently based upon prices below 70 cents since they show considerable reluctance about purchases above that figure.

Supplies in China are comparatively large but the technical position of dealers there is somewhat complicated and should result in fairly large trading transactions for some time. San Francisco is receiving buying orders and New York, just reversely, is a seller's market. London is being used in the same manner.

For large amounts, India is still the most dependable factor. Trade conditions there continue at a satisfactory level. Official reports, for instance, on September overseas business shows excess exports of 55,900,000 rupees against 45,000,000 in August, 47,400,000 a year ago and 33,700,000 two years ago.

Some companies are closing their properties in Chihauhua, Mexico, which may have some influence on the supply of silver during the next few months. The White Star lines *Majestic* carried 2,150 silver bars to India this week, valued at $2,000,000. This was for the account of London interests. The same country is also a large consumer of gold. Of £558,283 shipped from London last week it secured £402,352.

Silver production of Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda amounted to 850,000 ounces in October. For 10 months total output was about 8,350,000 ounces indicating a combined total of 10,200,000 ounces for the current year.

Chinese Progress in the Art of War

BY LAWRENCE IMPEY

WITH the retreat of Chang Tso-lin and his Fengtien soldiery from Peking on December 1, the two months civil war which has devastated the north of China may be presumed to have come to an end, if one ignores the petty conflicts arising in Honan between the Shensi troops and the adherents of Wu Pei-fu, which have in truth but very little bearing on the situation, whether political or military. This being the case, it is of considerable interest to review events as they occurred during these eight weeks, and to endeavor to form from them some estimate of the capabilities and defects of the Chinese army as a fighting unit. One difficulty which one encounters right at the beginning is in defining the line of demarcation between politics and military strategy, for owing to a peculiarity of the Chinese character these two have been inextricably mixed through the passing centuries in a manner quite unknown to foreign countries.

An excellent example of this is afforded in the happenings just prior to and at the beginning of the war, events which no one appreciated as anything but political at the time, but which were ultimately to prove the downfall of the whole campaign and the destruction of the Chihli party. To understand these political groupings and oppositions it is necessary to recall what may be termed somewhat ancient history, and relate briefly what seemed at the time to be an insignificant incident, but which was later to prove the seed from which great events were to spring. On the occasion of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's birthday two years ago a feast was being held at Loyang, and conformably to Chinese custom many gifts were sent to him from the various provinces. It so happened that Wu had requested that no presents of intrinsic value should be given, in view of the impoverished condition of the country, and unfortunately, as it was to prove, General Feng Yu-hsiang took this request at its face value. Here we have a curious example of the working of foreign influences in China, for the Christian general, who heartily dislikes intemperance and who thought probably that Marshal Wu was too much addicted to the quaffing of Chinese wine, sent him as a present and as a gentle hint some bottles of mineral spring water.

Nothing occurred on the surface to indicate the feelings of the recipient of this gift, but one should notice that from this time on General Feng was never able to obtain any post in the various provinces which would enable him to further his ambitions, which were not inconsiderable. Wu Pei-fu blocked his advancement directly or indirectly, on one occasion after another, and it was only because he estimated it as a harmless move that he ultimately permitted Feng to become Inspector General of the Army with his headquarters at Peking. From that moment the die was cast, for the Christian general devoted his time to training his soldiers until they were the best disciplined and best equipped in China, while coincidently he gradually manoeuvred the political situation toward his own ends. Marshal Wu was undoubtedly not blind to this state of affairs, and when he came up to Peking in the beginning of October to assume personal direction of the war he adopted a firm policy with Feng, insisting that he proceed to the front at Jehol before he himself left for Shanhaikwan.

But here again politics were hopelessly confused with the requirements of military strategy, for what competent commander-in-chief would place a general of whose willingness to treachery he had little doubt in charge of a most important sector of the front. Not only did Wu Pei-fu do this, after a bitter quarrel with Feng Yu-hsiang at a war council in the Cabinet office, but, folly of follies, this political schemer was permitted to take with him to the Jehol area most of the heavy artillery, the deficiency in which was ultimately to prove fatal to success on the Shanhaikwan front. Here we have the first politico-military blunder of many, thirty thousand of the best soldiers in the northern command marching away to the front at Jehol under the direction of a would be traitor, and taking with them equipment which was not only necessary for success in the Shanhaikwan area but which could be of very little use in the mountainous and roadless region to which it was going. At the same time that back stairs influence had thus overridden military judgement, it had also committed the unpardonable crime of appointing the incapable Tsao Ying, the brother of the President, to the command of the 26th Division, a unit which was notoriously untrustworthy.

Here it must be admitted that Wu Pei-fu made one of his few military mistakes, as distinct from his political ones, which were numerous, in placing this Division in the important strategic position which it so unfortunately occupied. It would seem that, in delegating the defence of the Chiu Men passes to Tsao Ying, Marshal Wu had given him a post which he estimated as being entirely safe for even the most incompetent from the very impregnability of the hills guarding it. And is this one cannot altogether blame him for anyone who has visited Chiu Men will acknowledge that under any ordinary conditions a battalion of infantry with machine guns could hold it as long as their food and ammunition lasted. But Tsao Ying was not even an ordinarily incompetent commander, while previous experience had shown that the 26th Division was one of the worst in the whole Chinese army, so that critics may well argue that in spite of his political influence it was madness to permit Tsao Ying to get any nearer to the front than some insignificant point of the lines of communication. However that may be, the error was made, and its results experienced even before Marshal Wu departed from Peking for the front itself, for on October 8, news was received that the Fengtien forces had captured Chiu Men and were pressing southward through the passes, Tsao Ying and his men having fled in utter confusion.

The Strategic Fighting Sector

To understand the full meaning of this move from a strategic point of view one must remember the terrain on which the struggle was taking place, and this may be briefly outlined as follows. The northern plain running southward from Manchuria, upon which Chang Tso-lin's forces were deployed, is closed in by steep hills at Shanhaikwan, there remaining only a narrow neck of land bordering the sea and barred by the line of the Great Wall. This strip of plain, which has a width of about seven miles at its narrowest, extends to the south from Shanhaikwan under the shadow of the hills, and at Chinwangtao widens out somewhat, being joined here by a considerable valley leading in from the west. The Chiu Men passes pierce the line of hills that fronted Chang Tso-lin's army at a point some ten miles west of Shanhaikwan, and lead directly into the valley that ultimately emerges at Chinwangtao. Thus it can be seen that any Chihli force that held the Chiu Men had full opportunity to emerge onto the northern plain and thus turn the flank of any Fengtien forces that should be engaged before Shanhaikwan, while conversely if Chang Tso-lin's troops could force the passes and occupy Shihmenchai and Hsiao Pu-lo in the valley beyond, they became an immediate menace to Chinwangtao and the lines of communication of those Chihli divisions holding the Shanhaikwan front. Owing, then, to the political schemers in Peking, it was this latter event which had occurred, and before Marshal Wu was able to shake himself free from the machinations of President Tsao Kun and his entourage the whole strategy of the war was endangered. Some people are inclined to argue that in any case the position was hopeless, instancing the fact that Feng Yu-hsiang's coup against Peking was already planned and was bound to result in the collapes of the government, but the writer is forced from his personal observations to disagree with them, believing as he does that if Wu Fei-fu had gained some striking success on the Shanhaikwan sector General Feng would never have moved from Jehol. It is true that the plot was already outlined before either of the commanders left for the respective fronts, the general plan being reported by various Chinese and scoffed at by the legations on October 8, but it was undoubtedly the false news of Wu Pei-fu's defeat at Chinwangtao as circulated by Japanese and other interests that eventually prompted Feng Yu-hsiang to launch his coup.

To return to the general strategy of the war; and the functioning of the army on the Shanhaikwan sector in particular, where the writer was in a position to make personal observations and photographs from day to day, illustrating the passage of events. It was two days after the fall of Chiu Men that Marshal Wu's Staff Train left Peking, and the writer, who was on board, was afforded ample opportunity of observing the transportation defects that was one of the principal factors occasioning the collapse of the campaign. Over thirty hours were occupied in the trip to Shanhaikwan, in spite of the fact that the line was supposed to be cleared for the headquarters train to pass, and from this one can well imagine the state of terrible congestion that occurred daily in regard to ordinary military traffic. This was in a great measure due to the intolerant attitude adopted by the army toward the Chinese staff on the various stations, several instances occurring where the station master and signal-men were cruelly ill-treated by soldiery just because they were unable to satisfactorily arrange for two trains travelling in opposite directions to pass one another on a single track. On another occasion the writer remembers eight troop trains arriving at a little station between Peitaiho and Chinwangtao, the general in command having instructions to detrain his men and proceed west to Shihmenchai by road. The first train pulled alongside the main line platform and began to unload, while the station master suggested that the others might as well do likewise where they stood, thus effecting an economy in time and clearing the line as quickly as possible the empties then being able to return to Tientsin on the down line. This did not meet with the approval of the officer commanding, in spite of the fact that he was offered the use of the detraining boards usually employed for unloading horses; he apparently feeling that such a procedure would cause him to lose "face" in some manner, so for the whole of the day the up line was blocked by his eight trains pulling in to the platform one after the other in the approved style.

Chingwangtao Railway System

One might well believe that this was an isolated instance of crass stupidity or accuse the writer of exaggeration were it not for the numberless other examples which could be quoted in confutation of this. It is only necessary to recall the situation at Chinwangtao immediately after the arrival of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's headquarters train, for what is permitted by the Generalissimo can hardly be condemned in the rank and file. Chinwangtao is a large station with up and down main line, main line loop, and fifteen to twenty sidings open at both ends, so that there was obviously ample room for railhead traffic manipulation to be carried out. But first His Excellency, the Marshal's string of thirty coaches took up its place on the down line, with its two engines with steam up, and there remained for the duration of the war. Next General Tsao Ying, having fled from Chiu Men, arrived at Chinwangtao and proceeded to park his private car and engine on the points controlling the sidings, his locomotive also pointing south with all the others, a somewhat suggestive sign. Then a trainload of artillery and another one with Citroen motor quickfirers and ammunition pulled onto the up main line, and shunted about in its vicinity for the next fortnight, the bulk of the material they carried never being employed in the war at all. This was just the start of the business, for now train after train began to arrive with fodder, ammunition, food or reinforcements, and as a rule the latter was the only item to unload at all promptly, many of these troops even living, feeding and sleeping on the cars for days at a time.

It was pitiable to see the French traffic controller and railway advisor employed by Marshal Wu wandering about the chaos which had overtaken the Chinwangtao railway system, looking helplessly at the momentarily increasing congestion and giving orders and instructions which were as a rule never carried out. At the same time the foreign and Chinese railway staff were striving like heroes to clear the yards, sending back empties at every opportunity, putting in fresh points and sidings on both sides of the main line, and in general doing their utmost for twenty-four hours a day to enable their charge to function properly. But the Chinese militarist, and in the opinion of the writer this is one of the chief contributing causes as to why Wu Pei-fu lost the war, refuses to pay any attention to railway management, with the result that from start to finish the Peking-Mukden line between Tientsin and Chinwangtao was one hopeless welter of confusion, as many as two hundred trains being strung out on the up line at one time, many of them with their engines stalled in mid-track for lack of water.

Commissariat and Supply

To turn from this aspect of the war to one which is more or less intimately related to it, namely, that of commissariat and supply. In a foreign army organization there would be a Railway Transport Officer at railhead who would be responsible for arrival and departure of trains, entraining and detraining of troops, loading and unloading of supplies and ammunition, etc, but as far as one can judge from a close observation of Marshal Wu's headquarters the bulk of these important operations were left to chance or just happened in the course of time along the path of least resistance. There was undoubtedly plenty of food available for the troops, and any amount of small arm ammunition and rifles, but it seemed no one's business to see that these supplies were unloaded and distributed and that the empty cars were returned, as they should have been, with wounded on board consigned to the base hospitals. It is indeed a remarkable thing that the Chinese coolies will continue to fight with such incompetent and callous leaders, for at the best of times they are underfed and ill-paid and it must, one would think, be extraordinarily discouraging to them to find that as casualties they may live or die in the nearest ditch and no one will evince the slightest interest.

From ocular evidence afforded him by this last war the writer has conceived a profound respect for the Chinese soldier as a fighting unit, for when one considers the conditions under which they fought, the struggle put up by Wu Pei-fu's best divisions on the Shanhaikwan and Chinwangtao

fronts was little short of marvellous. It is just possible that it is because of their lack of intelligence that these troops proved such good fighting material, the incompetence of their officers and the lack of co-ordination in the fighting not being fully apparent to them, as would have been the case with a unit with a higher standard of mentality. The peculiarity of the matter lay in the fact that in spite of the lack of direction on the part of their officers these troops behaved very well in action, coolly extending to the flank and advancing under artillery and machine gun fire of a quite serious nature, while their hand to hand fighting in the night attacks was particularly bitter if one may judge from the visible casualties the following morning.

But all this good material was thrown away by incompetent staff work and the ignorance or cowardice of the senior officers, who appeared to have practically no knowledge of the elements of modern warfare and had certainly no intention of risking their precious skins by directing the operations of their troops in person. In saying this exception must be made for one or two of the officers in the 3rd, 14th and 24th Divisions, whose personal gallantry equalled anything that one would find in any army in the world. One, for instance, when Tsao Ying's troops fled from before Chiu Men and seemed likely to involve his brigade in their rout, took a rifle from a soldier, and remarking that his men were at liberty to return to Honan and relate their disgrace to their wives if they pleased, started to walk up the valley toward the enemy. His soldiers hesitated for a moment and them followed him, with the result that the Fengtien advance was stemmed just when it seemed likely to overwhelm all the defences and capture Chinwangtao itself. Another officer was in Chinwangtao at a council of war when the final crash occurred at Shihmenchai and the whole line gave way, subsequent to the departure of Marshal Wu Pei-fu. This gallant fellow took twenty cavalry as an escort and started to cut his way back to the remnants of the 3rd Division, which was by this time surrounded. All but four of his men fell long before his goal was attained, and finding his project impossible of execution he turned his horse and fought a way out again to Chinwangtao. Here he reorganised the scattered and fleeing soldiery to such good purpose that he was able to collect some three thousand of them as a unit, and withdraw in good order as far as Peitaiho, only surrendering about three days later when it was discovered that the line to the south had been captured at Lanchowfu by Chang Tso-lin's Foreign Legion.

Military Management Incompetent

If only such a spirit was general in the Chinese army there is no limit to which it might not attain, but unfortunately for it and luckily for the rest of the world these are but isolated instances, serving only to show up more clearly the usual atmosphere of indifference and incompetence which hopelessly fetters it. One of the most striking examples of military mismanagement which the writer witnessed was in the use of the Fengtien artillery, and it is reasonable to suppose that if Chang Tso-lin's guns were ill served when they had Russian and Japanese direction, those on the Chihli side must have been no less so. As far as one could judge, the Fengtien gunners had no forward observation officer to direct their fire, for it was noticeable that although the ranging on some particular target which could be estimated from the map was quite accurate, the shells almost invariably burst too high over the objective. This is excusable in isolated instances, but when it occurs day after day on the same ground it is evident that the system of control is at fault. Not only was this the case, however, but the Fengtien staff made another serious error in their use of shell, often using high explosive instead of shrapnel, against infantry advancing in open order at the same time wasting shrapnel against villages packed with troops and ammunition dumps where high explosive would have done incalculable damage.

It seemed to the writer that the Chihli bombardment could hardly have been more effective than was the enemy's, for while he was able to walk about behind the line in comparitive safety his observation of Marshal Wu's gunners did not disclose any efficient system of artillery control and fire direction, the officers not being with their batteries in many cases, while the field telephone was noticeable by its absence. The half hearted use of machine guns was also interesting from an onlooker's point of view, for although the fire was kept low and swept the advancing infantry fairly systematically on the two occasions when the writer was careless enough to be present, the higher command appeared to have no idea of the value of the Maxim from a strategic angle. The opportunities afforded were numberless, for the line was particularly ill-defined in the Shihmenchai sector, contract between the various units hardly ever being maintained, and all the staff had to do to precipitate a rout was to push a few determined machine gunners through the gaps with orders to enfilade the enemy and harass his lines of communication. On the one occasion when this was done by a Russian officer operating against Chinwangtao toward the end of the war, urgent instructions were sent to him from headquarters ordering him to cease as the results were much too devastating. Turning from consideration of the uses of artillery and infantry to that of the aviation branch, one may say that practically no results of any value were achieved by either side during the whole course of the war.

Airplanes Inadequate

In the first place the bombs used were far too small, while many of them failed to explode at all, the troops at Chinwangtao regarding them as natural curiosities and scrambling for the fragments as souvenirs. Secondly, the aeroplanes which came over the Chihli lines always did so at such a height as to render accurate observation or bombardment of any particular target absolutely impossible. Bombs dropped with the intention of hitting the railway sidings used often to fall in the fields three-quarters of a mile away, while those that did hit the mark did little damage, not more than sixty casualties occurring during the fortnight the writer was stationed there. Added to this was the further disability that the Chihli planes at least were not equipped for photographic work, while neither side possessed that timing arrangement which enables the aviator to use a machine gun through his propellor, the only air duel that did take place on the Shanhaikwan front being conducted with revolvers. When one thinks of the intrigues and money that were wasted in building up the aviation department on both the Chihli and the Fengtien sides it is really laughable to see the lack of results obtained. Nor was the use the naval arm much more successful, for the three warships that were stationed in Chinwangtao harbor during the whole of the struggle only managed to capture one Fengtien ship about the size of a steam pinnace, for which great achievement the President was stated to have handsomely rewarded all those concerned.

Lack of Coordination

It is true that on several occasions a so-called naval bombardment was undertaken on the Fengtien coastline, the objective on two of these expeditions being the insignificant port of Hulutao, while on the third the gunners of the cruiser *Hai Chi* only succeeded in shelling their own lines at Shanghaikwan, but as an achievement from a strategic point of view these manoeuvres may be held as negligable. One result they did have, it must be granted, but this was an unforeseen and unpleasant one from the Chihli outlook, for it nearly precipitated a disaster on the Shihmenchai front; Marshal Wu Pei-fu having accompanied the expedition on board the *Hai Chi* and his troops declining to accept orders from other officers until his return, just at the critical moment when the Fengtien forces were threatening to break through toward Chinwangtao. This was a most notable example of the lack of control exercised by the officers, for who can imagine a whole division for instance refusing to disembark from their transport until they should receive the personal order of the Commander-in-chief. These foregoing specimens of lack of co-ordination are amongst the reasons why Wu Pei-fu was unable to carry the campaign through to a successful conclusion, in spite of the fact that as a general he was immeasurably superior to any of the Fengtien higher command. It was really almost comic to notice the awe with which Mukden regarded his strategic skill, always planning their coups on the sector of the front which was not being visited by Marshal Wu during that particular day, and ceasing their effort and attacking elsewhere as soon as the Generalissimo was known to be on the battlefield in person. Of course to a certain extent this was good tactics on the part of Chang's Staff, for Wu Pei-fu's quickness of perception occasion in the past, but on the other hand the attack was not pressed home at Shihmenchai on October 18, for this very reason, at a moment when the whole of the Chihli line was wavering toward collapse.

Wu Pei-Fu's Skill

In connection with this military skill displayed by the Loyang warlord it is interesting to recall that during the Great War Marshal Wu Pei-fu was very desirous of going to France with his crack Divisions to join the Allied armies. If he and they had had two years experience in such a school it is impossible to foresee what might have been the future history of the war in China, for it cannot be doubted that these veteran troops would have formed the neucleus of a Grande Armee which would have been the mainstay of a true Chinese Napoleon, and he might in time have added to his empire the territories once acknnowledging the suzerainty of the Khanate under Timur the Lame. The Fates, however, decreed otherwise, and a treacherous blow aimed by cupidity and revenge was to bring all Wu Pei-fu's plans to naught. For while the battles round Chinwangtao swayed to and fro, and it seemed possible that the reintorcements hurried up from the south by rail and transport might yet turn the day and enable Wu to break through onto the Manchurian plain, the *coup d'etat* occurred in Peking.

It is worth noting en passant how Feng Yu-hsiang's actions or inaction proved the keystone of the whole campaign; from the day he left Peking, ostensibly for Jehol, to the day when his advance guard scaled the walls and seized the gates of the capital at the end of his sudden counter-march to overthrow the government. Firstly, the heavy artillery that would have broken the Fengtien defences before Shanhaikwan had, through political machinations, been allotted to Feng and was useless for the duration of the war. Secondly, the lack of results in the Jehol area forced Wu Pei-fu to divert three divisions that were coming up to support him at Chinwangtao and which would almost certainly have proved the deciding factor in the campaign there. These troops detrained at Lanchowfu when they were within twelve hours of the front and victory, turned to the west up the Lan river and were lost to sight for the remainder of the war, being ultimately forced to surrender, to Chang Tso-lin's advance guard that cut the railway at Lanchow on October 30. Thirdly, the fact that Feng carried out no military operations of any kind enabled the Mukden commander in that region, General Li Ching-lin, to send the bulk of his troops elsewhere, their presence in front of Chinwangtao proving the deciding factor in the last battle of Shihmenchai, when Wu Pei-fu's 3rd, 14th and 24th Divisions were at last compelled to acknowledge defeat. These foregoing points are in reality more important from the military aspect than was the actual capture of Peking itself, for this may be said to have been more or less in the nature of a fluke.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Coup

In the first place it is extremely improbable that Feng Yu-hsiang would have risked his famous *coup* if he had not received false news, presumably through the Japanese wireless propaganda, that Wu Pei-fu had been defeated and was retreating. In the second place the President should have been forewarned of what was about to happen if he had not been surrounded by an incompetent staff who held up Wu's telegram advising him of the meditated *coup*; and there is little doubt that a few precautionary measures taken in time could have prevented the capture of the city and the seizure of the Executive. What may be described as chance, therefore, played no inconsiderable part in the final denouement, though at the same time every credit must be given to Chang Tso-lin and Japanese propaganda for the able use they made of all material which came their way, not only as concerns the actual buying of Feng and his troops but also regarding the masses of false news that was disseminated throughout South China, this latter being the factor which finally dissuaded the Yangtze Tuchuns from sending any support to Wu Pei-fu when he had returned to Tientsin and was threatening to re-capture Peking. Whether the Marshal was right in thus abandoning the front at Shanhaikwan is still a moot point, for no one can say definitely whether a last bitter push at Shihmenchai or Santackwan might not have broken the Fengtien line and captured Mukden. In a conversation which the writer had with Wu Pei-fu on the morning after the *coup d'etat* he outlined the military situation as follows. The ammunition at Chinwangtao was sufficient for an offensive of ten days or a defensive of slightly over a fortnight, while the troops available would serve equally for either project. The Fengtien staff would undoubtedly detach troops from Li Ching-lin's army at Jehol and hurry them to the Shihmenchai front, but these reinforcements could not affect the situation for another week in all probability, and by that time military decision might have been already attained. Granted that Feng Yu-hsiang's coup would cut off all sources of supply whether of food or ammunition, this would not be of any great importance if the Mukden arsenals were once captured, while a success of this nature would at once decide any of the militarists in the south, who might be secretly allied with the Christian general, that it would be inadvisable to support him openly. On the other hand a defensive could be maintained at Chinwangtao for a fortnight while Marshal Wu returned south with a picked division and attempted to re-take Peking, though the writer pointed out that it was folly to suppose that Feng had taken such a bold step without assuring himself of adequate support, and that therefore it might be discovered when too late that no reinforcements would answer Wu Pei-fu's telegrams to Nanking, Wuchang and Loyang.

Chihli Army no Longer Military Unit

It seemed for a moment as if the Generalissimo himself were in some doubt as to which course to pursue, but the pursuasions of his entourage or a mistaken sense of loyalty to Tsao Kun turned the balance and the order for a retreat was issued, with what result the reader is already aware. From this moment the campaign was lost, finally and irretrievably, and it was only thanks to the apathetic inaction of General Feng Yu-hsiang that any of the Chihli troops escaped at all. The remaining days in Tientsin were marked by political rather than military, manouevres, the petty fighting round Yangtsun and Peitsang being skirmishes hardly worthy of notice, the reason that Wu's troops were too disorganised to in any way test the capabilities of Feng's well trained divisions. As a result of the war as a whole one may say that the Chihli army commanded by Marshal Wu Pei-fu has ceased to exist as a military unit; so that the only two factors of importance that remain in North China are the troops of General Feng Yu-hsiang and the armies of Marshal Chang Tso-lin respectively. Of these two the former possesses a nucleus of about two highly efficient divisions, although his total command is now reported to be nearly sixty thousand men of various grades; while the latter has a total force of nearly two hundred thousand men scattered through North China and Manchuria, though it may be doubted if more than half this number are really efficient soldiers. At the same time it must be remembered that out of these latter a very considerable force has to be detached for the purpose of watching possible developments on the Russian frontier, the Soviet having massed some fifty thousand good troops at Harbarovsk or its vicinity, so that in reality Chang Tso-lin's military predominance is more apparent than real, and it may well be discounted as a basis for an expeditionary force against the Yangtze Tuchuns. On the other hand it must also be noted that in his Russian and Japanese Foreign Legion Marshal Chang may have laid the foundations for a military unit of quite unsuspected power, while the training which his troops as a whole have received during the last two civil wars has undoubtedly served to raise them to a point of efficiency quite unknown in the Chinese army heretofore. Two more such struggles and the higher command may be expected to learn the lessons of modern warfare, thanks to the crass folly of certain foreigners, while at the same time the rank and file of the armies will definitely emerge from the coolie class to which they originally belonged, and form a fighting unit whose power is at present unsuspected.

December 19, 1924.

Annual Ball to be Given on Washington's Birthday

The general committee having in charge the arrangements for the Washington Birthday annual ball, met at the United States Consulate on Friday afternoon, December 19, to formulate plans. It was decided to hold the ball this year at the Majestic Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday, February 21, owing to February 22, falling on a holiday. Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, presided over the general committee meeting. Those assisting on the committee including the various members of the American volunteer corps, are: S. F. Allman, C. W. Atkinson, Arthur Bassett, S. R. Brown, Verne Clair, Carl Crow, J. Harold Dollar, Leonard Everett, Stirling Fessenden, W. T. Findley, F. H. Petrie, F. W. McIntyre, J. E. Jacobs, V. G. Lyman, J. B. Powell, Judge M. D. Purdy, Dr. S. A. Ransom, H. D. Rodger, Carl Seitz, E. M. Townsend, W. P. Wilson, and C. M. Wentworth.

Representatives from the Volunteers are: Lieut. J. W. Baldwin, Sgt. C. J. Doughty, Sgt. C. S. Franklin, Corporal U. S. Harkson, V. H. Keyes, E. L. McCloskey, Lieut. G. M. Neal, Sgt. W. M. Porterfield, Capt. W. R. Rice, E., A. Rowe, W. E. Sauer, Sgt. L. K. Taylor, Corporal D. L. Smith, Sgt. F. J. Twogood, and Sgt. N. A. Viloudaki.

Capt. V. Olsen, Commander of the American Company acted as vice-chairman of the meeting and Miss L. M. Wilkinson was secretary. The ball will be managed by the American volunteer companies under the auspices of the general committee and owing to overcrowding at previous functions it was voted this season to limit the crowd to 800 paid admissions and to require all applications for tickets to be made through members of the general committee.

U. S. Supreme Court Frees Chinese Student

The United States Supreme Court has remanded for a new trial, the Chinese student Wan Ziang-sung, who was arrested, tried and convicted for the murder of Dr. T. T. Wong, Chinese Educational Director in Washington, D. C. during January, 1919. Dr. Wong and two clerks were found murdered and suspicion pointed to the student who had trouble with the Educational Director. Later the student confessed to the commission of the crime, but the U. S. Supreme Court, after reviewing the testimony remanded the student for a new trial on the grounds that the confession had been obtained through the use of "third degree" methods and therefore could not be accepted as evidence.

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Men and Events

Major Arthur Bassett of the British American Tobacco Company, Shanghai, returned from an extended business trip to North China last week.

Members of the Columbia Country Club are reminded of the annual meeting to be held at the Club House, 301 Great Western Road, Shanghai, on the afternoon of January 16, 1925 at 6 o'clock.

The American Association of China has acknowledged with thanks the receipt of $1,000 from the Shanghai Race Club to be devoted to the work of the American Civilian Relief fund, administered by the American Association.

The Public School for Chinese, No. 1 Cunningham Road, Shanghai, observed its twentieth annual speech day, on Tuesday afternoon, December 16, the Headmaster and staff, presiding. Tea was served at four o'clock, followed by the program.

V. G. Lyman, assistant manager of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Shanghai, has recently been appointed a member of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai. Captain W. I. Eisler is another American member of the Committee serving with this Chamber.

B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the *Japan Advertiser* and *Trans-Pacific* (Tokio), who has been visiting in Shanghai for the past two weeks, departed on Saturday, December 20, for Japan. Mr. Fleisher plans to sail for America within three week's time.

Gilbert King of the American Oriental Banking Corporation, Shanghai, is expecting to depart for Chungking the latter part of January to be in charge of the branch there, while Kenneth W. Irle, present manager, goes on home leave. Mr. and Mrs. Irle will arrive in Shanghai sometime in February.

Thomas F. Millard, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, December 21, on the *s. s. Empress of Canada*. Mr. Millard plans to remain in the Far East for several months and will visit in North China, South China and the Philippines. Mr. Millard makes frequent trips to the Orient and keeps in close touch with Far Eastern problems.

The marriage took place in Singapore on November 22, of Carl William Hayden of the International Banking Corporation, and Miss Katherine Schmedeman, of New York. Mrs. Hayden recently passed through Shanghai en route to Singapore, accompanied by her mother. Mr. Hayden was formerly stationed in Shanghai and Tienstin.

Miss Virginia Cowper has recently arrived from America to take charge of the retail department of the Chinese American Publishing Company (The American Book Shop), and will give personal attention to the requirements of all customers. Miss Cowper was formerly in the executive department of John Wanamaker and Putnam's of New York.

W. W. Lockwood of the International Committee, Y. M. C. A. who has been in America on furlough during the past five months, is expected to return to Shanghai on the *s. s. President Jackson*, January 3. He has been assisting in the campaign for the foreign Y. M. C. A. in China, conducted in America.

Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York *Times*, accompanied by his sister, Miss Carrie Wiley, are expected to arrive in Shanghai on the *s. s. Belgenland*, on a tour of the world. The world tour of this steamer is being conducted under the auspices of the American Express Company and the steamer is due to arrive in Shanghai on January 26.

The International Walking Match may be followed by a Marathon run, according to statements and discussions which took place at a dinner given to the contestants in the walking match last week. Trophies will be awarded as in the walking match but it will probably be an individual affair. The affair will definitely be decided upon following the Boxing Day cross-country run.

L. M. Bocker, formerly connected with the Associated Mission Treasurers of Shanghai and business manager of the Yenching University, Peking, but for the past two or three years in business in Seattle, returned to Shanghai this week and will be here for a few days before proceeding to Peking and Tientsin. Mr. Bocker is now in the importing and exporting business in Seattle, his firm being known as Mann and Bocker.

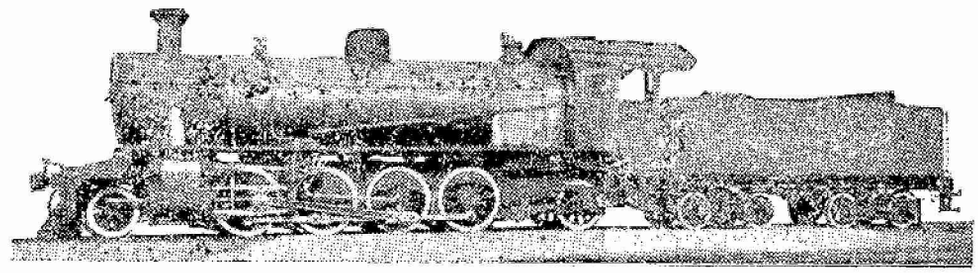
The Shanghai Mission to ricksha men has issued its eleventh annual report for 1923-1924. This institution was founded by George Matheson in June 1913, the present director, as the outcome of profound sympathy evoked by

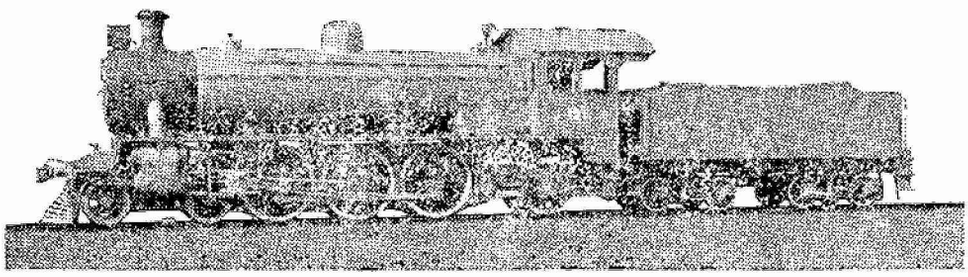
BALDWIN

Locomotives on the Peking-Mukden Railway

Mikado Type
Built 1919

Fourteen locomotives of this type were ordered in 1918. They are still meeting every requirement of active service.



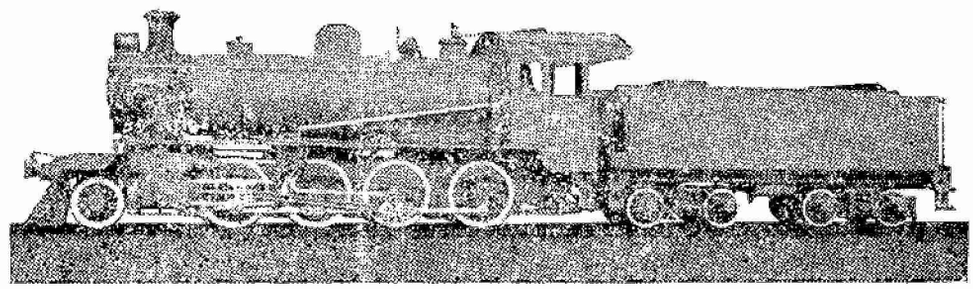


Consolidation Type
Built 1919 & 1921

Five of these locomotives were ordered in 1919 and two more in 1921. The seven still continue in excellent service.

Pacific Type
Built 1919

An order for sixteen of this type was placed in 1919. All these are giving splendid service.



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Christmas this year is expected to be celebrated on the American gunboats stationed in the various ports in the Orient, according to traditional custom. The officers and men of the U. S. S. Huron, in Shanghai harbor, were to carry out the usual plans for the celebration. An electric sign board spelling "Merry Christmas" was to be erected at the tops of the main and foremast on the boats, some 60 feet in length, in addition to small Christmas trees. A competition take place between the various ships in decorating its own section, for which the prize awarded was a victrola and records valued at $100. During the afternoon on Christmas day a concert was given aboard the *Huron* and Admiral Thomas Washington planned to give a Christmas party for children on the *Alava*.

Literature has been received regarding the convenience of the Terminal Sales building, Seattle, Washington, designed and built especially for the use of merchants of the Pacific Coast, Alaska and the Orient. The building has only recently been finished and offers many possibilities for the merchant from Shanghai when passing through or stopping in Seattle, as it is in close contact with firms doing business with the Orient. The Northwest Buyers' Club is maintained in the building and the beautiful and spacious club rooms are free for the use of all visiting merchants and available to every purchaser of merchandise in the Northwest. John G. Humrick is president of the Pacific Warehouse, Termmal Sales building and Maritime building, and Stephen a Hull, is secretary-treasurer.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, has telegraphed to General Chi Hsieh-yuan, dismissed tuchun of Kiangsu, and governor Han Kuo-chun, urging them to resist Marshal Chi's campaign to retain control of Kiangsu. According to a report strenuous efforts are being made to discontinue the strife in the vicinity of Nanking.

News from South China

M. Pierre Henri, a French inspector appointed by the League of Nations in connection with that body's International Labor office, is at present in Hongkong and Canton making inquiries into labor conditions in South China. He will visit other cities before returning home.

The s. s. *Heungshan*, formerly belonged to the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, which went ashore on Junk Rock, near Canton, last April, was towed into Hongkong harbor last Monday, December 8. The new owners, who succeeded in refloating her, are the Yick Wing S. S. Co., Ltd., and it is reported of having spent more than $140,000 on the enterprise. They bought her when a wreck for only $5,200.

The anti-imperialists in Samshui, near Canton, have sent a request to the Asiatic Petroleum Company there for a subscription of $2,000 to their public fund, or they will burn the establishment down. H. M. S. *Moth*, from Hongkong, has gone up the West River, and she may have gone to Samshui to stand by.

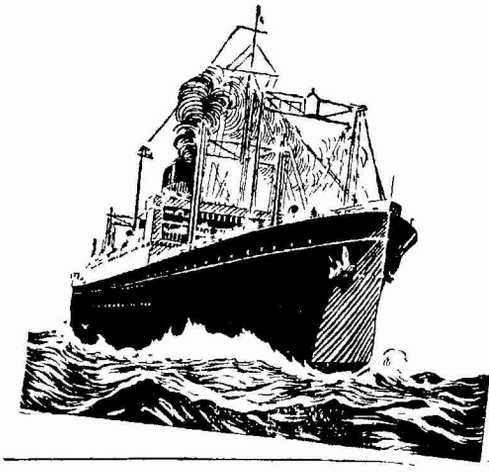
Prince and Princess Prajadipok of Siam are paying a private visit to Hongkong. The Siamese Consulate-General in Hongkong has arranged for a reception in his honor.

Commodore A. J. B. Sirling, R. N., has succeeded Commodore Grace, R. N., in charge of the Hongkong Station of the British Navy. Commodore Stirling was in China during the Boxer uprising of 1900, when he was wounded at service with H. M. S. *Barfleur*.

Vasco da Gama died on December 24, 1524, at Cochin, in India, and Portuguese throughout the world have decided to observe the 400th anniversary of his death, and Macao will have three days celebration. He was a great Portuguese navigator.

Canton women are getting into business. One Miss Shum Wai Man is organizing a handcraft work shop with a capital of $50,000 divided into $5 shares. In the prospectus, it states that 10 per cent. of all profits of the company will go the charity. The shop is now located at 61 Yueh Shau Kai, Tak Huen Maloo, Canton.

American Oriental Mail Line



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A Chinese woman physician and several of her friends on December 12 opened a restaurant in Canton, at Wai Sun Maloo, despite, the police restriction of employing girls as waitresses in tea houses and other public eating houses. This group has gone so far as to have published display advertisements in local newspapers to call public attention to the grand opening. Home-made delicious food and attentive service are promised to patrons. The public is watching how the Bolshevists will stand for this new enterprise.

The 38 Canton Christian College students captured by Reds in Canton harbor on the night of December 6, have been released group by group subsequently, the last eight returning to the College on December 12. The local troops were hot on the pursuit of the culprits, more than twenty of whom were taken prisoners afterward.

A Cantonese troop commander is offering his service to the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton for the organization of a protective regiment of 1,500 and asking $400,000 as initiative expenses. If the merchants are willing to provide for the $400,000 desired in order to buy peace for this winter, will the Kuomintang then stop its reign of terror, is still a doubt in the many of those whose business cannot close for the present to avoid the Red interference to peaceful trade.

The Kuomintang regime in Canton is now paying persons in civil service in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Central Bank bank notes. The notes are unsecured but, for the time being, redeemable for cash at the Central Bank and, for small sums, in eight other native banks in Canton and vicinity.

The Opium Bureau of the Kuomintang, reorganized at Canton, December 11, to attract patrons, is offering 8 per cent. for cash payment in all retail sales. Opium is selling at $4.50 and $5.00 a tael in accordance to grade and is put in small pottery and tin jars.

The Canton-Kowloon Railroad, Chinese section, is now practically a part of the Red Army in Canton. With the exception of four trains daily between Canton and Shektan stations, the military authorities control all special services. The daily receipts do not amount to $50 now-a-days.

Kuomintang authorities in Canton have instructed the Magistrate of Koh-yue District on the West River to dissolve the District Assembly there in order to prevent representative citizens from deliberating on local questions. Until military law is abolished, the Kuomintang chiefs will not permit the resumption of local self-government, it is stated.

To prevent discharged but weak and unemployed ex-service mercenaries from dying of cold and starvation in Canton this winter, the Canton Police will repatriate as many Yunnanese and other non-Cantonese as funds are available. It requires from $80 to $1,000 to send a discharged mercenary soldier home.

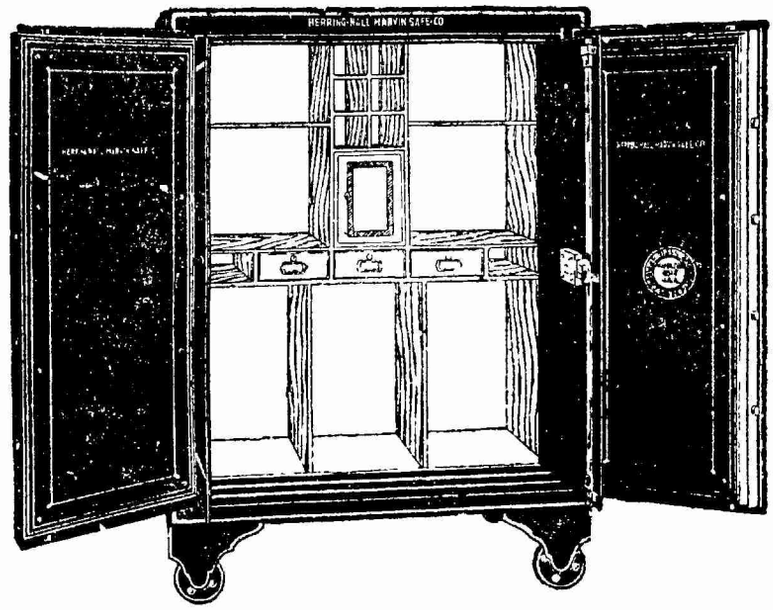
The Canton authorities are ordering the magistrates of Heungshan and Shuntak districts to organize silk industrial reforming bureau. As experts and funds are necessary to undertake silk reforms, it is not believed that a mere order to the magistrates will produce any result, according to a local merchant interested in silk reform.

H. W.

Canton, December 13, 1924.

Shanghai Merchant Wins Libel Suit from North China Daily News

Fu Siao-en, prominent Chinese business man, Shanghai, was awarded the verdict and one-cent damages against the *North China Daily News* in the British Court for an article printed October 6, containing a statement that Marshal Lu had received $400,000 from Mr. Fu for carrying on the war. O. M. Green, editor of the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) and George Sokolsky, special writer of the *N. C. D. N.* were witnesses. H. Lipson Ward, acted as attorney for Mr. Fu and M. Reader Harris, attorney for the *N. C. D. N.* Judge Skinner Turner handed down the verdict that the article was libelous, in that it stated that Mr. Fu was supporting one side against another and no confirmation of the statement could be made.



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News from Central China

The Hankow Foreign Office has received instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to give orders to the Kung Chi Ferry Company to remove its wharf from the neighborhood of Butterfield and Swire. The latter company has repeatedly protested against the operation of the ferry at the river side in front of its building.

Dr. W. W. Peter of Shanghai passed through Hankow this week on his way to the upper Yangtze to visit Chengtu. He will attend the annual conference of the China National Health Council.

Miss M. E. Wood, librarian of Central China University, gave a lecture on "Lobbying in China" in the Hankow Y. M. C. A. last Tuesday. Miss Wood gave in her lecture an interesting account of her efforts in America to secure part of the Boxer fund for the establishment of public libraries in China.

The Ministry of Communications has appointed Shu Teh-pei and Wong Shui-lien, Director-General of Telegraphs in Hupeh and managing director of Telegraphs in Hankow respectively. They will succeed the appointees named by Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan to take charge of offices after the flight of Wu Pei-fu's former proteges.

Due to the increasing distress in financial circles at the present time, Chinese banks in Hankow are arranging with their head offices in Shanghai to secure a big amount of silver in order to face the coming stringency in the China New Year. Business in general has been very dull, and the continued depression is caused by disturbed conditions in the northern and Yangtze provinces.

Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has announced that Wu Pei-fu has definitely decided to retire into private life, and has warned the followers of Wu Pei-fu who are continuing their plots and intrigues in Hankow in an attempt to regain a firm position for Wu Pei-fu on the central Yangtze. It has just been discovered that many of Wu Pei-fu's followers are making plans to get a stronghold for Wu in Hupeh. Marshal Hsiao has instructed all such persons when identified to be turned over to court martial.

The defeated troops of Tsai Chen-hsun, the deposed governor of Kiangsi, has dispersed into Hupeh and Anhwei. An alarming report of looting has already been received from Lotien in Hupeh, and it is anticipated that they will cause greater troubles as they spread.

The authorities of the Canton-Hankow Railway have reopened special express traffic between Wuchang and Changsha in order to facilitate transportation. The river route between Hupeh and Hunan is now subject to interference due to the present low water season.

The position of Director-General of the Han-Yueh-Chuan Railways has come into existence again, and the present regime in Peking has appointed Mr. Kwan Keng-lin to return to the position which he quit a few years ago. The Han-Yueh-Chuan lines now include the Szechuen-Hankow Railway and the Wuchang-Changsha section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

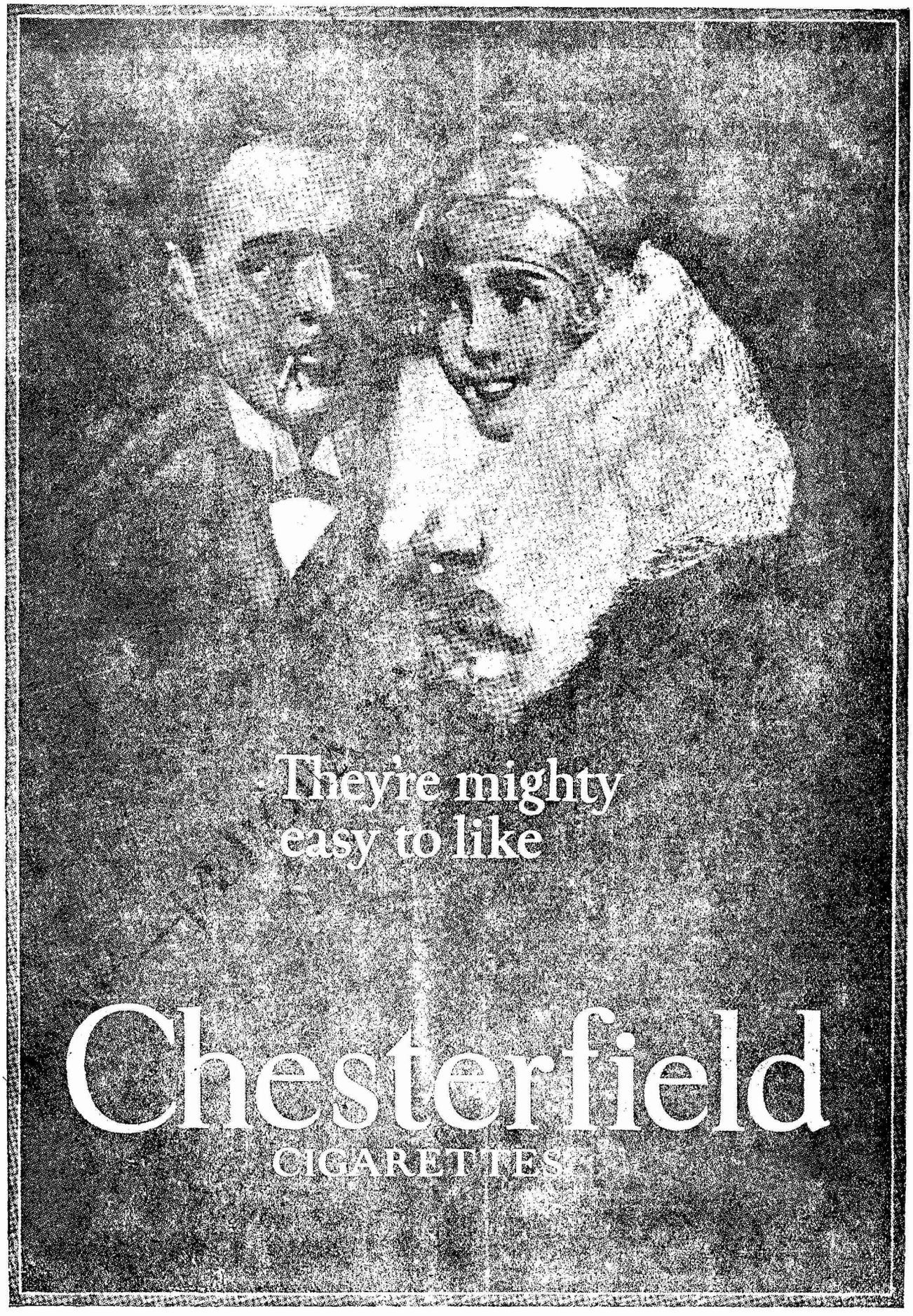
The report has been received that Tan Yen-kai, a strong supporter of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, is leading his Hunanese troops to invade the borders of Kiangsi from western Hunan, where Kuomingtang forces have already gained control. Peking has appointed General Fang Ben-jen, temporary Military Governor, and it is presumed that a Kuomingtang nominee, possibly Li Lieh-chun, will eventually be appointed to the Kiangsi post.

The American School in Chikungshan has been closed earlier than the school schedule owing to the presence of Wu Pei-fu in the mountain resort. Chikungshan is located on the border between Hupeh and Honan. Wu Pei-fu has been advised by the northern commanders to evacuate the mountains, threatening to drive him out in case he fails to do so. Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has also advised Wu to leave Chikungshan and either go to Shanghai or Kuling to take the much needed recuperation.

The new Chief of the Finance Bureau of the provincial government in Hupeh has recently resumed post. It is announced that he has already devised means for raising the annual settlement fund for the coming China New Year.

Governor Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, Hunan, is reported to have sent an emissary to Peking to interview Marshal Tuan Chi-jui regarding the status of the province of Hunan in the organization of government in Peking. It is states that Hunan still desires self-government, while it announces strict allegiance to the government to be formed in Peking.

December 20, 1924.



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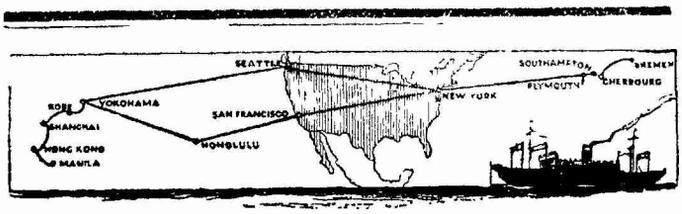

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Yang Chia-Hsiang

楊家驤先生

Mr. Yang Chia-Hsiang, a native of Chuanchow, Fukien, was born in Foochow on 1882, where he obtained his early training. He was given both a Chinese classical and modern Western education. He possessed an unusual aptitude in his youth both in literary work and the art of painting. He completed his education in Japan where he studied Law and Government. Upon his return to China he first became a member of the financial board of Fukien Province. In 1912 when the first election took place after the revolution and the establisment of the Republic he entered parliament and took one of the foremost places in the work of reorganization. Through his legislative career he exhibited not only an incorruptible integrity but also a self-sacrificing devotion to the welfare of China. He despised bribery and always set his face against unscrupulous projects detrimental to the welfare of the Chinese people. When the movement to exalt Confucianism began and a bill aiming to establish it in the constition as the state religion was introduced in the Senate, he bent his energy against it. The fight was hard and only a few votes saved China from ecclesiasticism and won the freedom of worship for the four hundred million people. Beside defending religious liberty he was an ardent agitator against Japanese aggression and upheld untiringly the integrity of the Chinese Republic. Throughout his public life he has been an advocate of righteousness and a firm apostle of democracy.

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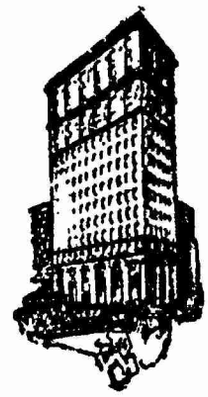

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Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

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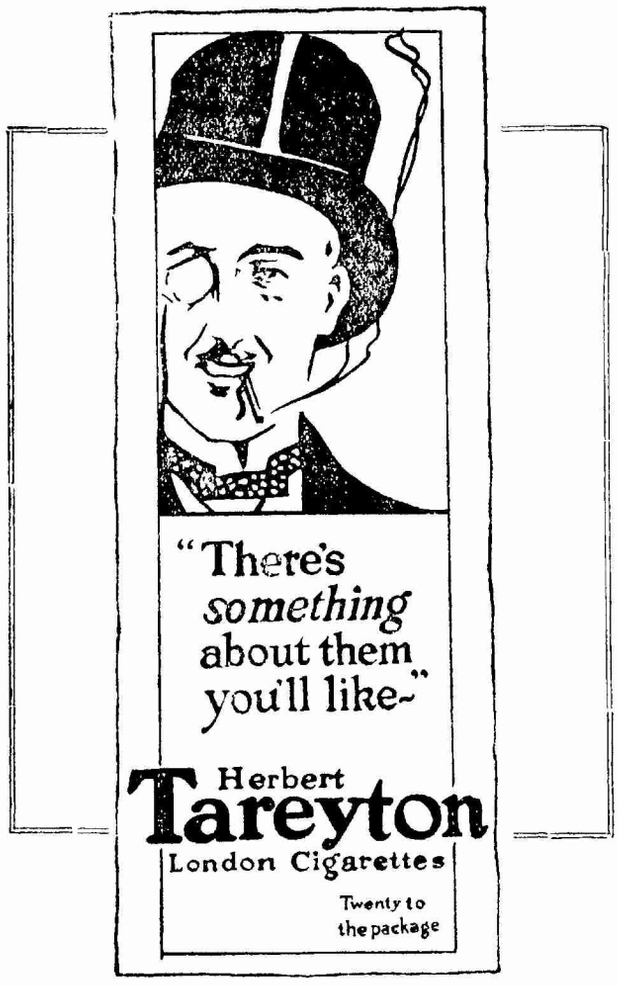

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Dismissed Tuchun of Kiangsu Refuses to Move

With threats of civil war again breaking out, as a result of Marshal Chi Hsieh yuan's refusal to leave Nanking after receiving the Mandate from the Peking government dismissing him, constitutes the chief news of interest during the week under review. The Boy Emperor who was ousted from the Imperial Palace in Peking by Feng Yu-hsiang has gone to Japan for an indefinite stay and rumors are afloat of efforts to establish a new independent Mongolian Empire. Forecasts have been made during the week past by the Cabinet in Japan of its future budget which shows a moderate outlay on Army and Navy and a provision to raise the Japanese Legation in Peking to an Embassy. A group of twenty-five American missionaries in Tientsin sent to the American Minister in Peking a petition that no military force be used to protect them or their property, in China.

Nanking Tuchun Ready to Resist Dismissal

That Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan will remain in Nanking and oppose the entrance of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang as Tuchun of Kiangsu province is the report circulated from that section. Serious fighting will take place in the vicinity of Nanking if Chang Tso-lin perists in his intentions of sending General Lu to Nanking, is the statement made by General Chi. As a result of Chi's opposition there has been a steady movement of troops from Shanghai and Soochow and the latest development in the lower Yangtze situation is that war is again imminent. General Chi has made ready numerous times to leave Nanking for Shanghai when the under officers of the Kiangsu army insisted that Chi remain. In addition to this demand there are some 2,000 wounded men, widows and children of the Kiangsu army who insist that Marshal Chi shall not leave until some provision is made for their future welfare. According to reports this excitement and disorder has somewhat appalled General Han Kuo-chun and he has notified General Lu at Hsuchowfu, to enter Nanking alone and leave behind his Fengtien troops. The political situation at Nanking thus remains very obscure and the facts are, according to the *Shanghai Times* of recent date, that General Chi remains in his yamen and that actual power is still in his hands, although it is affirmed that the officials seals had been delievered to Governor Han. A summary made by the *Times*, follows:

"Not only he but all his officers are said to affirm that they will resist any attempt from the North especially by Lu Yung-hsiang, to attack Nanking. They claim that they will give loyalty to Han but to no other appointee sent in from Peking. A strange situation is also developing among the people. While their sentiment has been so unreservedly against Chi, yet now that they fear a war and possible looting if Chi leaves the city, some of them are veering around to the point where they think it might be better to have Chi remain and avoid any danger of war. Of course this sentiment has no other source and motive than to get peace at any price at which it may be obtained, and has no relation to the merits of any men or party in China, and after the weeks of fear under which they have lived no one can really blame them for adhering to any policy which seems to offer the least possibility of trouble.

"No Looting"

A report of looting which ran through Nanking some days ago and caused thousands to run wildly around seeking shelter, hundreds of them in the mission compounds, has subsided.

Ex-Manchu Emperor Leaves Peking for Japan

The "Boy" Emperor, Hsuan Tung departed from Peking several days ago for Japan on an indefinite stay, according to news from the Capital. He was escorted to a Japanese warship and previous to his departure was approached by officials from Thibet and Mongolia to proceed to Mongolia and become Emperor of a new Empire to be created by Mongolians, Tibetans, Mohammedans, and Manchus, independent of the Chinese government. He flatly refused the scheme, however, stating this would only add more confusion to the chaotic state of things in the Chinese Republic.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Remains in Tientsin

Dr. Sun Yat-sen continues to remain in Tientsin and there is wide speculation as to whether he will ever go to Peking. Dr. Sun, has cordial relations with Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Mukden warload, to all intents and puposes but the situation is grave. Dr. Sun while sojourning in Tientsin has been most careful in making statements relative to his attitude toward the Boshelvist government, but has directly expressed his opposition against the Red Communists and

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that his abrogation of China's unequal treates does not in any way mean to convey that he would place these demands before the friendly powers at the present moment. According to some of his statements given out he maintains that his primary efforts will be expcreted toward the reunification and pacification of the country and the stabilization of the central gevernment, and as soon as conditions permit he will open friendly negotiations with the Powers regarding the modification and abolition of certain unequal treaties.

Missionaries Ask U. S. to Withhold Armed Protection

The following is the contents of a note recently addressed to the American Minister in Peking and signed by twenty-five American missionaries relative to the U. S. withholding armed protection for themselves and their property:

"The undersigned, American missionaries, are in China as messengers of the Gospel of Brotherhood and Peace. Our task is to lead men and women into a new life in Christ which promotes brotherhood and takes away all occasion of wars. We therefore express, our earnest desire that no form of military pressure, especially no foreign military force, be exerted to protect us or our property; and that in the event of our capture by lawless persons or our death at their hands, no money be paid for our release, no punitive expeditions be sent out, and no indemnity be exacted. We take this stand believing that the way to establish righteousness and peace is through bringing the spirit of personal good will to bear on all persons under all circumstances, even through suffering wrong without retaliation. This is what we understand the example of Jesus Christ to mean."

Japanese Budget Forecast

The final figures of Japan's budget expenditure for 19 25-1926 is of interest. The total amounts to Yen 1,524,000,000 of which amount the War Office takes Yen 225,000,000, including Yen 12,500,000 for the military reorganization scheme, and the Navy Yen 192,000,000—according to the outline presented in the House of Representatives and House of Peers by Premier and Finance Minister. The Foreign Office estimates include an elevation of the Japanese Legation in Peking to an Embassy, while the estimates of the Ministry of Education include amounts for raising the salaries of foreign teachers in the government schools, according to a *Reuter* report

The Opium Conference at Geneva

Following the announcement in last week's *Review* concerning the stand taken by the United States and Chinese Minister to America, there is another deadlock at the Conferencein Geneva, when India refuses to allow the control of production and distribution of opium within their territories pass out of her hands to a delegation India delegates stated that if it was intended later modify the conclusions of the sub-committee and to recommend to the conference the inser-American proposals, which were not modified in the convention then the Indian delegation would insert a clause also. India thus stands fast against the U. S. plans and demands right to retain control of distribution and production.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

December 16. Second Opium Conference adjourns until January 12, while sub-committees complete their work.——French trade returns for 1924 show considerable increase over previous year.——Presiden Coolidge desires that U. S. Navy will be adequate for defence of country.——Japanese government proposes to assist, with a monthly allowance of Y.70,300, Chinese students at Japanese universities.

December 17. A. Chamberlin, in the House of Commons refers to serious practical difficulties attending Great Britain's efforts to suppress opium trade.——Invitations to Bertrand Russell and Lowes Dickinson to serve on prospective committee on the expenditure of the Boxer Indmenity are withdrawn, owing to the fact that the composition of the committee was insufficneitly representative.

December 19. Viscount Kato in expressing attitude toward Singapore base, said this action by Britain was necessary but Japan must watch future developments.——Belgian loan is heavily oversubscribed in America.——Secretary Hughes departs from precedence and issues formal statement welcoming new Japanese Ambassador.——Formation of Cabinet in Germany is postponed.

December 20. Congress passes U. S. Naval Appropriations Bill and one member advances proposal for large additional outlay.——A sufficient reply to scaremongers regarding relations between America and Japan is found in Mr. Hughes welcome to new Japanese Ambassador.

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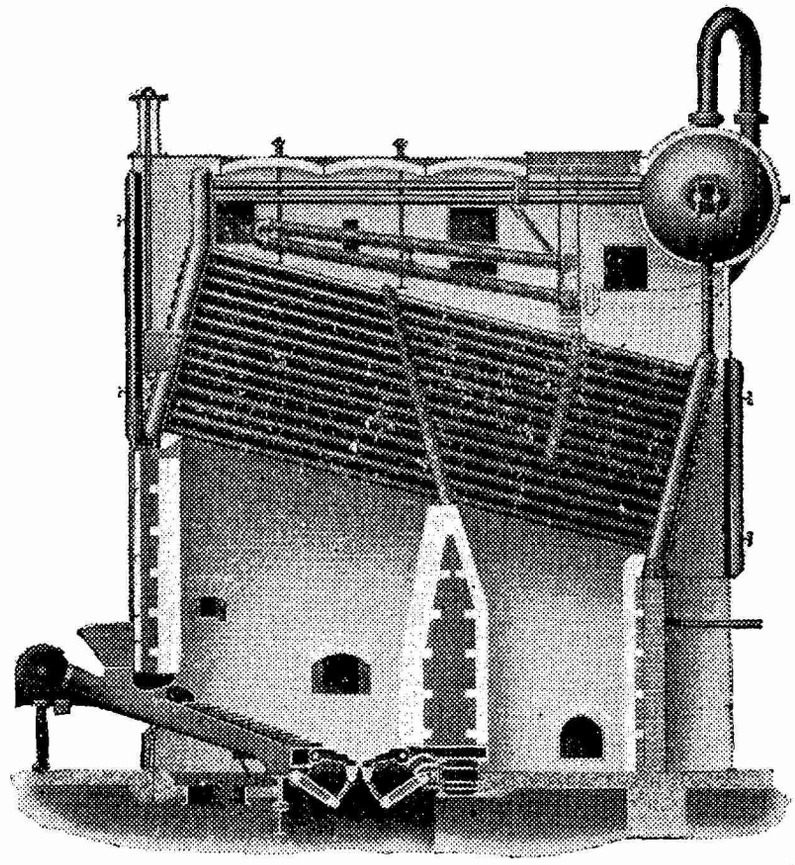

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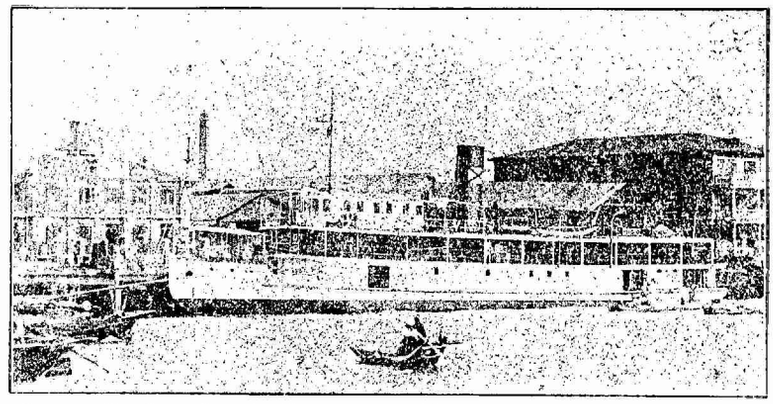

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China Exports to U. S. During November

The following table issued by Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, Shanghai, China furnishes information concerning the declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States during the month of November 1924. The value of the declared exports from Shanghai, China, to the United States during November 1924, was $2,450,430, and for the first eleven months of 1924 $33,379,342, in United States currency.

The principal articles exported to the United States from Shanghai, China, during the month of November 1924, and the values thereof, were as follows:

Article.	*Month of November.*	*Total for Year Up to Nov. 30.*
Egg albumen, dried	136,929	1,557,734
„ „ frozen	242	23,650
„ products, frozen	618	51,283
„ Whole, dried	.....	136,877
„ „ frozen	156,352	281,224
„ yolk, dried	29,260	572,967
„ „ frozen	27,237	330 682
Buffalo hides	26,996	181,644
Cow hides	.....	1,973
Wood oil	22,575	89,573
Bristles	45,117	812,772
Goat & kid skins	66,520	1,624,937
Camphor, crude	12,977	504,798
Cotton, raw	44,396	211,281
Cotton laces & embroideries	247,221	2,575,274
Silk, raw	620.512	7,269 826
„ waste	71.445	528,186
„ wild	47.260	2,152,422
„ piece goods	4,459	79,888
„ misc. manufacture	1,561	39,924
Pongee	55,907	300,067
Gold bars	.....	3,824,263
„ coins	.....	771,277
Tea	280,698	1,531,193
Mah, jongg	3 543	801,305
U. S.	$1,902,852	$26,255,020

New Books and Publications

The Great Betrayal, by Edward Hale Bierstadt. New York: Robert M, McBride and Company.

The Near East has been the field of the plots and counter-plots of the European powers for a long time. Sometimes Turkey is supported by one power against Russia, and soon after she is given up to secure the friendship of Greece, and then Greece is deserted and the Turk allowed to enter Europe triumphantly. When the Turk re-enters Europe after the betrayal of Greece by her allies and the massacre of the Armenians by the Turks, he plunders, loots and perpetrates atrocities of an extreme nature. The propagandists of the pro-Turkish powers always wanted us to believe that the Turk was a civilised man, incapable of doing anything like a massacre. The author of the book under review gives photographs of the Turkish orders to the Kemalist army to kill, loot and murder indescriminately in Symrna, where "as usual, the most beautiful girls were torn from their families and sent to the interior, where resistance was offered by brothers and fathers, they were murdered."

The author makes an appeal to the United States to come forward and give a helping hand to Greece so ignobly deserted by her Allies in her hour of the greatest need. He states that the United States should save the refugees, recognise Greece, pay the $33,000,000 still due Greece from the United States under the three power loan of 1918, collect indeminity from Turkey, demand restoration of the Turkish capitulations, and obtain gurantees of protection for the philanthropic institutions of the United States in Turkey.

It is indeed a happy sign of the times that a public opinion is being formed in the United States in favor of the Asiatic countries and nobody desires it more than the Asiatics who are sick of European diplomacy.

The book is full of facts and figures and is of considerable use to students of the political current events in the Near East. It is not a propaganda publication and each page bears the stamp of the sincerity of the author.

H. P. Shastri

Tientsin-Pukow Resumes Old Schedule

According to an announcement, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line will resume its old schedule after December 25. This old schedule was internupted in the early stages of the war between Chekiang and Kiangsu military parties.

National City Company of N. Y. Opens Office

The National City Company of New York has opened an office in Shanghai and offers American gold dollar bonds to investors in China. The National City Company of New York is closely affiliated with the National City Bank of N. Y. and the new office in Shanghai is to be in charge of Arnold Cady, formerly with the International Banking Corporation in Japan and Hankow, having recently arrived. The new office is located in the International Bank building, at 2A Kiukiang Road. There has been a long time demand in China for facilities to purchase American securities.

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Steam Silk Filatures in the Shanghai District

(From the Chinese Economic Bulletin)

Name	Mill Address	Number of Basins
Hsing Chong 信昌	Jessfield Road	536
Soy Lun 瑞綸	Miller Road	610
Chong Shing 昌興	Chang An Road	520
Yung Tai 永泰	Tsepoo Road	480
Yun Yue III 允餘三	Chapei	464
Chue Zeng 九成	Jihhweicheng, Lukawan	416
Yun Yue I 允餘一	North Fukien Road	404
Yung Yik 統益	Chapei	350
Heng Shing 恆興	Markham Road	320
Ching Dah 靈大	Chapei	324
Yuen Yuen 元元	Chang An Road	312
Soy Foong 瑞豐	Chapei	284
Tsun Lai 春發	Chang An Road	276
Yung Zung (west) 雲成西	Chapei	264
Tai Lai 泰來	Chang An Boad	260
Gee Chong Yung 緒昌永	Ka Fok Road	260
Mei Ching 美慶	N. Soochow Road	258
Yuen Foong 元豐	2 Wuchow Road	244
Van Hwa I 物華一	Chapei	216
Pah Sze Fok 百司福	Kong Fok Road	208
Gee Chong Sing 緒昌新	Heng Fong Road	208
Gee Chong Fok 緒昌福	Heng Fong Road	208
Yue King 裕經	1, Wuchow Road	208
Heng Sung 恆升	Heng Fong Roan	208
Zung Shing 慎興	Chengtu Road	208
Pao Tai 寶泰	Jihhweicheng, Lukawan	208
Kwang Yuen 廣源	Jihhweicheng, Lukawan	208
Loong Kee 隆記	Jihhweicheng, Lukawan	208
Tung Wei 通緯	1, Wuchow Road	208
Gee Chong Zung 緒昌慎	Chang An Road	208
Van Hwa II 物華二	Chapei	200
Dah Lun I 大綸一	Chapei	200
Zung Chong 慎昌	Connaught Road	200
Tuck Yeh 德業	5, Markham Road	188
Yue Foong Ven Kee 豫豐文記	Chapei	186
Yue Kong Zung 豫康慎	N. Soochow Road	184
Gee Shing 緒興	N. Soochow Road	244
King Chong 錦昌	Chapei	240
Chien Chong Tek 振昌德	Chapei	240
Ching Hwa Yung 慶華永	Chapei	240
Heng Loong 恆隆	Chapei	240
Tien Hwa 天華	Chang An Road	240
Foong Tai 豐泰	Chengtu Road	256
Tai Kong 泰康	Chengtu Road	236
Yung Foong 永豐	Kansu Road	234
Tien Chong I 天昌一	Chapei	232
Yah An 協安	Ka Fok Road	230
Yi Sing 益新	Connaught Road	228
Yue Kong Sing 豫康新	Kong Fok Road	240
Tien Lai 天來	Kong Wo Road	228
Yue Foong Wei Kee 豫豐惠記	Heng Fong Road	224
Lien Yik 連益	Heng Fong Road	224
Dah Lai 大來	Kong Wo Road	220
Yung Zung (East) 雲成東	Chapei	216
Fok Lee 福利	Ka Fok Road	184
Ching Shing 振興	Chapei	176
Dong Foong Yung 同豐永	Tien Dong Road	164
Heng Foong Yung 恆豐永	N. Soochow Road	162
Kiu King 九經	Chapei	160
Kiu Foong 九豐	Chapei	136
Yung Yue II 允餘二	Wenchester Road	132
King Foong 錦豐	Chapei	128
Dah Lun II 大綸二	N. Fukien Road	116
Tien Chong II 大昌二	Tung Chow Road	84
King Yung 錦雲	Chao Fong Road	64
Soy Woo 瑞和	Tankailoong	136
Yi Quai Yu	Tun Chu Bridge	252
Yuen Zung I 源盛一	Pan Man Bridge	336
Yuen Zung II 源盛二	Mi Dou Bridge	200
Tsung Nee 振藝	South Gate	752
Tuck Shing 德興	North Gate	480
Yue Chong Zung II 豫昌慎二	Outside of City	330
Tai Fou 泰孚	South Gate	320
Yue Kong 裕康	North Gate	320
King Kee 錦記	West Gate	314
Soy Fong 瑞豐	West Gate	304
Heng Kong 恆康	East Gate	288
Soy Chong 瑞昌	North Gate	272
Dah Zung 大盛	East Gate	256
Tsing Zung 慶盛	South Gate	256
Jei Foong 乾豐	North Gate	256
Jei Sung 乾昇	North Gate	256
Jei Chong 乾昌	East Gate	248
Jei Yuen 乾元	North Gate	248
Yue Chong Sung I 豫昌慎一	South Gate	208
Sih Chong 錫昌	North Gate	248
Soy Kong Zung 瑞康慎	South Gate	208
Dah Lun 大綸	Hangchow	276
Ho Yee Woo 合義和	Siaoshan	208
Yue Kai 裕開	Kashing	104
Kung Yick 公益	Huchow	200
Fu Yen No. 1 富澐廠一	Kin Kee Ling	248
Fu Yen No. 2 富澐廠二	Kin San-ho	200

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—Since writing our last week's report, the cotton market witnessed a succession of firm markets, with prices showing an advance of about three quarters of a tael as compared with last week's level. When a recession took place, enough buying power appeared to absorb the offerings and the covering of contracts for short account was followed by a large volume of buying both by local mills and Japanese exporters who were encouraged by the firm attitude of Mid Americans. Receipts from the interior marts are very small with no indications of any improvements in the near future. Demand, however, is fairly brisk for the actual cotton with limited offerings.

From the above it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a high level of prices, but we cannot encourage our friends to follow the Bulls too far and would rather advise by buying on good declines and selling on firm markets.

Yarn.—During the past week, the yarn market has been keeping steady to firm; prices advanced one to two taels from last week's level. In all some 4,000 to 5,000 bales of local spinnings have changed hands for export to Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangse, Swatow, Wuhu, Canton, Ningpo, Chefoo, Fukien and Changsha, and over 10,000 bales direct business with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool, Dce. 18, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling Spot	.....	13.36	Pence
" Mar	.....	13.19	"
" Oct	.....	12.99	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Dec. 18, 1924.

New York Market:—

Jan	.....	23.55	Cents
Mar	.....	23.98	"
May	.....	24.33	"
July	.....	24.52	"
Oct	.....	23.95	"
Spot	.....	24.00	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Dce. 18, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	..... Rps.	462	per	Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan	..... "	386	"	"
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	..... "	444	"	"

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	..... Tls.	39.00	
Shanghai, Dec	..... "	38.75	
M-ginned, Dec	..... "	38.75	
Shensi, No. 1 Dec	..... "	40.00	
Ningpo, Spot	..... "	37.00	

Market:—*Steady.*

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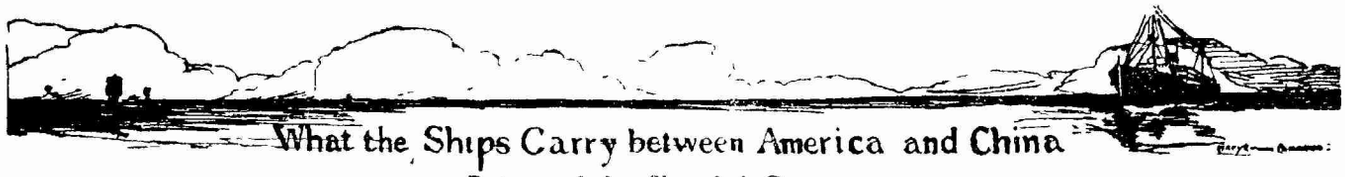

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pie ; Mil e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. New. 1.16 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Garfield, Nov. 19, from U. S. A.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	331
Iron Washers	Pls.	185
Iron Galvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	39
Zinc Powder	,,	246
Almonds	,,	6
Barley Pearl	,,	11
Beans	,,	24
Canned Fruits	,,	58
Cheese	,,	5
Fruits, Dried	,,	42
Indigo, Paste, Artificial	,,	500
Ink, Printing	,,	102
Leadfoil & Tinfoil	,,	1,838
Leather, Patent	,,	2
,, Sole	,,	5
Oakum	,,	11
Packings, Unclassed	,,	3
Paints, Unclassed	,,	159
Paper, Coated	,,	1,045
,, Unclassed	,,	4,205
Raisins	,,	53
Sugar of Milk	,,	168
Wax, Paraffin	,,	255
Chocolate	Lb.	1,656
Imitation Leather	Pcs.	8
Motor-cars	,,	2
Pianos	,,	1
Scales	,,	231
Shoes	Pairs.	36
Canned Fish	Doz.	156
,, Fruits	,,	43
,, Salmons	,,	104
,, Sardines	,,	100
Coffee, in Tins	,,	63
Handkerchiefs	,,	300
Hosiery	,,	162
Cigarettes	Mille.	50,000
Cigars	,,	40
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	14 870

S. S. Ibukisan Maru, November 18, from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood. Ordinary		
Sawn	Sup. ft.	961,471

S. S. President Cleveland, Nov. 22, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,082	Pls.	3 905
Embroidery Cotton	,,	10
Apples, Fresh	,,	241
Bacon and Hams	,,	17
Butter	,,	2
Canned Asparagus	,,	7
,, Fruits	,,	99
Cheese	,,	4
Egg Albumen, (Re-importation)	,,	14
Fruits, Dried	,,	38
,, Fresh	,,	15
Greese Lubricating Mineral	,,	16
Hair, Horse	,,	3
Lard	,,	7
Ink, Printing	,,	281
Leather, Calf	,,	12
Leather, Sole	,,	357
Male	,,	82
Milk, Evaporated	,,	192
Oranges, Fresh	,,	46
Paper, Unclassed	,,	37
Raisins	,,	16
Wax, Paraffin	,,	213
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	Galls.	35,413
Varnish	,,	328
Canned Fruits	Doz.	44
,, Vegetables	,,	492
Coffee, in Tins	,,	55
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	27 600
Cigarettes	Mills.	51,000

S. S. Celtic Prince, November 29, To Baltimore:

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	205
To Boston:		
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 96.	Pls.	373
To New York:		
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	777
,, ,, Kiukiang	,,	344
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	138
,, other Ports	,,	34
Bristles	,,	94
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
Feathers	,,	74
Hair, Human	,,	83
Hides, Buffalo	,,	172
Intestines, Pigs', Salted.	,,	6
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	15,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	,,	13,250

S. S. West Jessup, November 26, from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary		
Sawn	up. ft.	319 200
,, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	51,178

S. S. Silvercedar, November 28, from U. S. A.

Indigo Paste. Artificial.	Pls	1,328
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	764
Leather, Sole	,,	82
Paper, Coated	,,	1,326
,, Unclassed	,,	370
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,506
,, Prepared	,,	3
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,259
Typewriters	Pcs.	30
Cigarettes	Mille.	60,060
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs. 150	Hk. Tls.	8,600

S. S. President McKinley, Nov. 25,

To Los Angeles:		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	668
To Seattle:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	71
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Bristles	,,	17
Oil, Wood	,,	9,120
Walnuts, in Saell	,,	282
,, ,, Kernels	,,	189
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	772
Foreign Goods.		
Timber, Teakwood	Sup ft.	2,204
To Baltimore:		
Bristles	Pls.	54
To Boston:		
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 60.	,,	226
To Kansas City:		
To New York:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	247
To Buffalo		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 110	Pls.	107.81
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	15
,, Sheep's ,, ,,		8
To Cincinnati:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	155
To Chicago:		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	185.76
Intestines, Pigs' Salted	,,	8
To New York		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 35	Pls.	35.19
White, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.00
Yellow other Ports Bls. 28	Pls.	27.44

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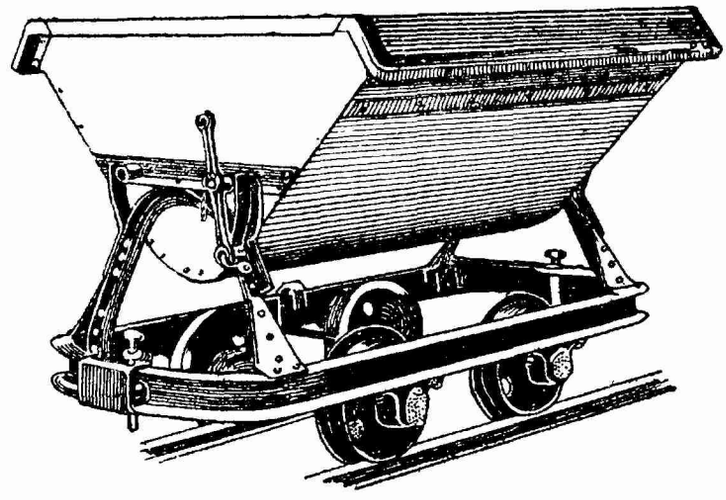

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In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.

U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.

U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Dec. 22, 1924, Cause No. 2488, In re estate of Norah Ine Hilton, deceased; for re-assignment; assigned.

" 22, " " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co v. International Insurance Office Inc.; for re-assignment; assigned

" 22, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; for re-assignment and on motion to amend second amended petition; passed to Dec. 29th.

" 22, " " " 2978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland; on motion to set; passed to Dec. 29th.

" 22, " " " 2042, In re Charles L. Coltman's estate; on motion for payment of secured claim; passed to Dec. 29th.

" 22, " " " 2421, Herbert Webb v. The China Press Inc.; on motion to settle bill of exceptions; passed to Dec. 29th.

" 22, " " " 2438, Li Chek Siang v. L. W. Hartigan; on motion for judgment by default; passed to Jan. 6th.

" 22, " " " 2522, In re estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased; on petition for sale of securities; submitted.

" 22, " " " 2499, American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; on motion for examination of judgment debtor; referred to the Commissioner.

" 22, " " " 2484, Bowen v. Bowen; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of F. R. Vida; plaintiff; C. Raven; E. Varley; submitted.

" 22, " " " 2538, U. S. v. N. H. H. Borreson; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 22, " " " 2505, Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; on motion to dismiss; continued to Dec. 29th; plaintiff to file amended complaint.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 18, 1924, Crim. No. 670, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of Chow Fah Ziang, E. J. Oldis, A. C. Akehurst, C. Mennie, defendant; submitted.

" 20, " " " 721, U. S. v. C. H. Core; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

" 20, " Civil. " 197, C. B. Holt v. W. N. McKay et al; continued to Dec. 27th.

Judgments and Orders:

Dec. 16, 1924, Cause No. 2528, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation v. Precision Machine Works Ltd.; order approving sale.

" 19, " " " 2186, Sam Joe v. F. & E. Soter Corporation; order of dismissal.

" 19, " " " 2519, In re application of Neill McK. Heath for admission to the bar; order for admission.

(Before the Commissioner)

Dec. 18, 1924, Crim. No. 670, U. S. v. P. S. Crawley; defendant discharged.

" 20, " " " 721, U. S. v. C. H. Core; defendant warned.

Assignments for Hearing:

Dec. 29, 1914, 10 am, Motion Calendar.

Jan 6, 1925, 10 am, C. No. 2438, Li Chek Siang v. L. W. Hartigan.

" 27, " 10 am, " " 2431, Tsang Mow Kwai v. A. S. Glemby.

Feb. 17, " 10 am, " " 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Dec. 18, 1924, Corpn No. 144, The Mah Jongg Co. of China, Inc.; annual statement.

" 18, " Cause " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; defendant's supplemental account.

" 18, " " " 2542, American Trading Company Inc. v. F. Berndt; petition; summons issued.

" 19, " " " 2522, In re Charles Cecil Clarke's estate; administrator's bond; petition to sell certain securities; notice.

" 19, " " " 2186, Sam Joe v. F. &. E. Soter Corporation; agreement.

„ 19, „ „ „ 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland; motion to set.

„ 19, „ „ „ 2540, China Lace & Embroidery Co. v. Commercial Pacific Cable Co; petition; summons issued.

„ 19, „ „ „ 2484 Bowen v. Bowen; motion for judgment by default

„ 19, „ „ „ 2505. Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works v. Commercial Express & Storage Co.; amended answer.

„ 19, „ „ „ 2499, American Express Co. Inc. v. Asiatic Motors Inc.; affidavit; motion for examination of judgment debtor.

„ 19, „ „ „ 2519, In re application of Neill McK. Heath for admission to the bar; motion of Bar Examining Committee.

„ 20, „ „ „ 2529, U. S. v. Wallace F. Burton; marshal's return of final commitment.

„ 20, „ „ „ 2530, U. S. v. Warren H. Colby; marshal's return of final commitment.

(By the Commissioner)

Dec. 17, 1924, Civil No. 196, C. G. Irons v. J. S. Dolan; marshal's return of summons.

„ 17, „ „ „ 197, C. B Holt v. W. N. McKay et al.; answer of second defendant.

„ 17, „ „ „ 198, Hirsbrunner & Co. v. J. S. Dolan; complaint; summons issued.

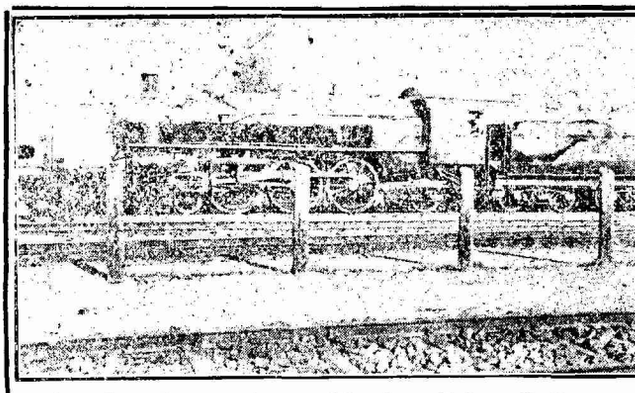
„ 17, „ „ „ 199, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. J. S. Dolan; complaint; summons issued.

„ 19, „ Crim. „ 721, U. S. v. C. H. Core; complaint.

„ 19, „ Crim. „ 199, Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. v. J. S. Dolan; marshal's return of summons.

„ 19, „ „ „ 198, Hirsbrunner & Co v. J. S. Dolan; marshal's return of summons.

„ 19, „ „ „ 194, Weeks & Co. Ltd. v. S. Chaiet; praecipe for writ of execution.



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Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7 15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17 45	19 35	23 30	Peking ... d.													
Nansiang ... d.		7 28	7.45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East ... a.													
Soochow ... d.		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14 43	18 24	19 39		—	1 39	Do d.													
Wusih ... d.	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20.36		—	2 38	Tientsin Central a.													
Changchow ... d.	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.													
Tanyang ... d.	9.30	11 52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... d.													
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17 34		18 33				—	5 34	Hsuchowfu ... d.													
Nanking ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20 02				—	7.20	Pukow ... a.													
Pukow ... d.													10 00	Nanking ... d.					7 40		8.10	11.05			15.56	16.35	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.													19 48	Chinkiang ... d.					9 20		10.25	12.54			17 29	18 27	0.52
Taianfu ... d.													5.58	Tanyang ... d.					9 57		11 21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a.													—	Changchow ... d.			7 10		10 59	12 00	12 44	14.32			18.57	20 46	2.41
Do. d.													15.32	Wusih ... d.		7 20	8.22		11 59	13 02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21.52	3 53
Tientsin East ... a.													15.42	Soochow ... d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14 02	15 25	16.31			20 32		4 58
Do. d.														Nansiang ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16 03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6 26
Peking ... a.														Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21 05	22.00		6 50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6 45	8 15	9 45	11.20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	23 40	1 20	Shanghai North d	6 00	7 30	9 00	10 35	12 20	14 00	15 55	17 30	19 15	21.00	22 50	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7 13	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan ... d	6 05	7 35	9 05	10 40	12 25	14.06	16 00	17.36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 40
Tientungan ... d.	7 16	8 46	10 16	11 56	13.36	15 30	17 12	18.55	20 40	22.25	0 15	1 51	Kiangwan ... d.	6 12	7 42	9.12	10 47	12 32	14 13	16 07	17 43	19 28	21 13	23 03	0 47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.20	12.00	13 40	15.35	17.16	19 00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9 35	11.10	12.55	14 40	16 30	18 10	19 55	21.40	23.30	1 10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou **Down** (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North** **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R	STATIONS	Fast Local	Fast Local	Express R	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Express R
		*		*	*			*			*	*		*			*
Shanghai North ... dep.	.	8.0	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ... d	.		7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ... dep.		8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ... d			7.40	.	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ... dep.	.	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	.	.	19.36	Changan ... d			8.29	.	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ... dep.		8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	.		19.50	Yehzah ... d			9.00		11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ... d	..	7.15	9.39	.	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ... dep.	.	*8.0*	*9.0*	*13.21*	*15.30*	*7 5*	*18 15*	*19.30*	Kashai ... d		7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ... arr.		*8.2*	*9.2*	*13.43*	*15.48*	*7.53*	*18.53*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ... d		8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49		21.42
Sungkiang ... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	.	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ... d*	*8.17*	*9*	*11.37*	*13 52*	*16 07*	*18.44*	.	*22.37*
Kashai ... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	.	21.16	*Shanghai South ... a*	*8. 5*	*9 5*	*11.51*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*		*22.45*
Kashing ... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18 30	..	.	21.46									
Yehzah ... dep.	7.45	11.05	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	.	22.17	L'hwa Junction ... d	.	9.39	11.32		15.50	18.40		22.22
Changan ... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.28	17.40		..		22.51	Siccawei ... d		9.49	11.40		15.59	18.49		22.30
Hangchow ... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50		..		23.45	Jessfield ... d		9.56	11.46		16.06	18.56		22.36
Zahkou ... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10		..		24.00	Shanghai North ... a		10.10	12.00		16.20	19.10		22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou-Konzenchiao**

Konzenchiao ... dep	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow ... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	21.57
Zahkou ... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	22.15

Zahkou ... dep.	7 45	9.49	11.40	—	—	18.30	23.25
Hangchow ... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	4.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun ... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao ... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Note:—The two Night Express Trains suspend running until further notice Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.